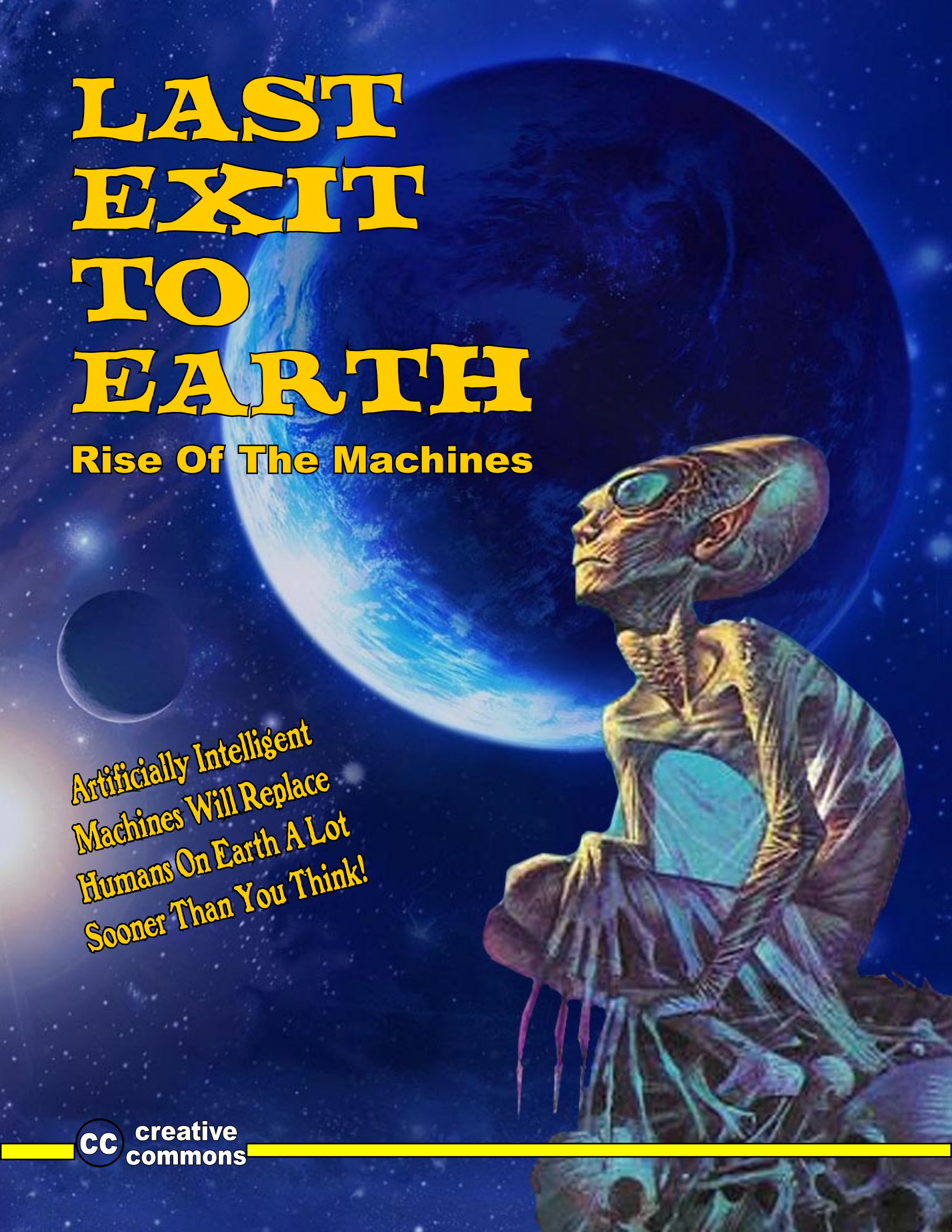
LAST EXIT TO EARTH

Rise Of The Machines



Artificially Intelligent Machines Will Replace Humans On Earth A Lot Sooner Than You Think!

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GOING HOME

A space vehicle designed to venture into deep space with robots as crew would be a fairly Spartan construct. No sleeping quarters, no spacesuits hanging on the bulkheads, no tons of food and water for a trip of a thousand years, no galley, no head, no sickbay, no life support system to malfunction, no radar systems, no radios, no TV, no reading material to entertain them. They might recharge occasionally by plugging in to a solar panel. And that would be the extent of their habitat. They would, in effect, just be one part of the spaceship rather than something that lived in it and depended upon it for continued existence. The robots and the ship would be one thing, existing forever or until its mission was completed or until it failed for some reason and crashed on an inhabited planet, or sailed powerless forever into the space between the stars.

How many derelict alien ships do you imagine might be out there without power, with robot crews that have been shut down or terminated for one reason or another? How many might have crashed right here on Earth?

We may be on the verge of finding out.

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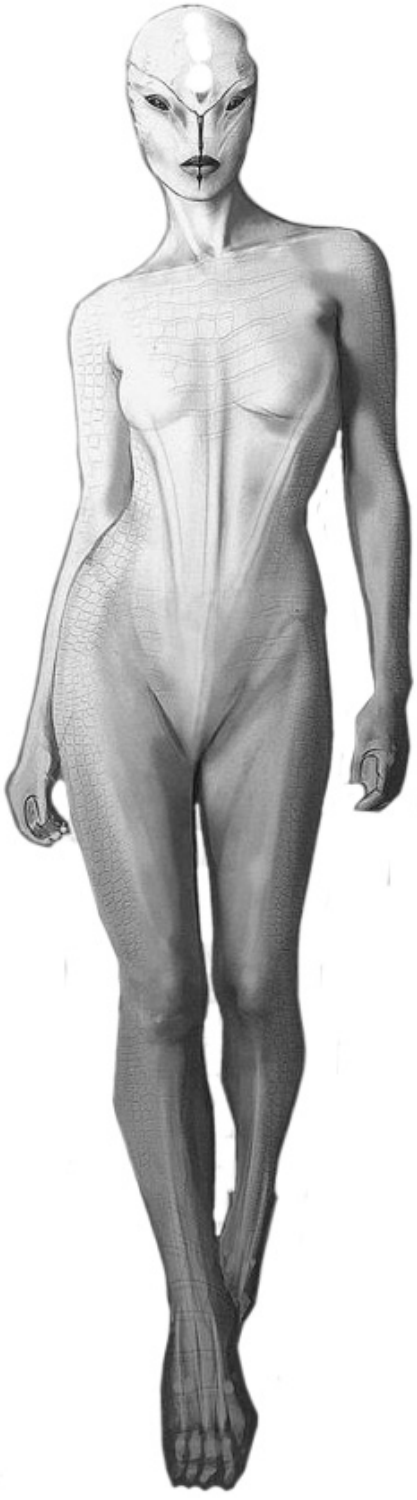
"Do you really believe that being you encountered was a flesh and blood creature rather than an android or artificially intelligent replicant? And what makes you think you could tell the difference?"



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Prelude

With the exception of some microorganisms, biological entities do not fare well in space. The dangers of radiation and loss of gravity can cause disabilities and even death for humans. If humankind are to explore the galaxy and cosmos, we will need to discover ways to do so without venturing into deadly space.

Artificial Intelligence: Cheaper. Eliminate problems associated with natural childbirth, disease, physical malformations and death after a relatively short life.

The robot, android or replicant could be immortal. When traveling through space between galaxies, it would not need air, food, water, clothes, sleep, instructions from the home planet, and would not produce waste products which would have to be jettisoned from time to time. It could withstand toxic atmospheres, changes in gravity and all but the most extreme radiation.

If it had to communicate with the home planet, it could do so by means of telepathy. If it needed help, it could simply duplicate itself by means of a 3D printer, using materials it finds either in space or on a planet or satellite. It could continue to duplicate itself endlessly until it had populated the solar system or galaxy in which it finds itself.

Scientists at the California Institute of Technology have identified a set of neurons in the hypothalamus of mouse brains that correspond to aggression. Through a technique called optogenetics, the group uses pulses of light to activate the neurons and instantaneously incite violence in the mice. There are many ways in which we can affect or manipulate the brain or brain function. And there's a really exciting new technique called optogenetics.

And although it's not being used in humans *yet*, it's being used in animal trials, actually manipulating a virus so that it becomes a delivery system for a gene that's taken from a photosensitive algae. And that gene is then delivered to specific neurons, and then those neurons are triggered to fire via light. You can control the behavior of the animal via remote control in the sense all you have to do is trigger the different types of receptors to fire. If you actually go in and stimulate the prefrontal cortex, you can cause animals to act out aggresivly.

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In 2010, scientists at Osaka University and at the University of Texas publish separate findings, both indicating that up to eight percent of the human genome comes from viruses and not from our ancestral DNA. Could this help explain how extraterrestrials might be able to incite humans to violence, just as researchers have used viruses to trigger aggression in mice? Somebody genetically altered us a long, long time ago, and they intentionally put in this ability to become violent. There's no question that people could be manipulated, could be used to do all kinds of things and they wouldn't even know it. We are simply a pawn of an extraterrestrial chess game that they can move and manipulate any time they want, that they serve up, at their whim, whenever they want. There's no question about that.

Could humans be artificially stimulated to create acts of violence, as some theorists propose? And might this stimulation be targeted to people living in certain regions of the world?

Why do the "extraterrestrials" not wear spacesuits?

Because they are not, as some people contend, EBEs (Extraterrestrial Biological Entities); they are machines. They are robots. They are androids. They are cyborgs. They are AI: ultra-intelligent self-replicating machines.

A space vehicle designed to venture into deep space with robots as crew would be a fairly Spartan construct. No sleeping quarters, no spacesuits hanging on the bulkheads, no tons of food and water for a trip of a thousand years, no galley, no head, no life support system to malfunction, no radar systems, no radios, no TV, no reading material to entertain them. They might recharge occasionally by plugging in to a solar panel. And that would be the extent of their habitat. They would, in effect, just be one part of the spaceship rather than something that lived in it and depended upon it for continued existence. The robots and the ship would be one thing existing forever or until its mission was completed or until it failed for some reason and crashed on an inhabited planet, or sailed powerless forever into the space between the stars.

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Are We Alone?

The remote island of Rapa Nui was once home to Earth's most isolated civilization. Famed for their stone effigies, they lived here for 1,000 years. They called the island the End of the Land.

Easter Island is, and feels, isolated. It's at least 1,500 miles to the west, to the nearest Pacific island; five hours flying time from the coast of South America and Santiago in Chile.

But on Easter Day, 1722, the civilization's solitude was shattered. The arrival of a Dutch trading fleet was the moment they came face to face with aliens. It turned out to be a solitary encounter. When other ships returned 50 years later, the civilization had fallen. It had been pure chance that they'd met at all, such was the island's isolation. A pinprick in a vast ocean.

What then of us on Earth? Are we a lone island of life lost in a vast galaxy? Think about this. There are billions of habitable Earth-like worlds out there in the galaxy, and yet we are alone. Think about this. There are billions of habitable Earth-like worlds out there in the galaxy and we are not alone. There are others.

One of these statements is true. As far as we know, we humans are unique in the universe. One species carried through space on one tiny planet amongst the Milky Way's 200 billion stars. The question is, is anyone else staring back?

In New Mexico, the Navajo tribe believe the stars are home to another consciousness. Once a year they come together to communicate with this entity, in a healing ceremony called Yeibichai. It's a nine-day long festival of ritual and chanting, the most sacred of which is the night-chant performed by medicine men in private, never filmed, and recorded just once. This recording was made by Willard Rhodes of Colombia University in the early 1940s. And he could not have imagined what was going to happen to it.

In 1977, the recording was transferred onto four golden records and encased in protective covers. Today only two of them remain on Planet Earth. The other two are bolted to the sides of two space probes - Voyager 1 and Voyager 2 - and are now travelling into deep space.

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The Voyager's primary mission was to explore the outer planets of the solar system. But adding the discs gave the spacecraft an extra purpose - they become Earth's emissaries, carrying postcards to our alien neighbors. If they exist.

But there's more than that - there's hope engraved into this cover, as well. Because here is a map, this identifies the position of the Earth in the cosmos. These lines point to stars called pulsars which rotate with a very specific rate.

So any alien civilization that captured this would be able to find the positions of the pulsars and all of these lines point back to Earth. And there's also a means of decoding all that information, a picture of a hydrogen atom - the most common element in the universe. Now hydrogen atoms radiate radio waves with a very particular wavelength - 21 centimeters. That gives you the distance scale - the key, if you like - to this code. So any civilization that knows anything about physics, which is to say, any civilization worth its salt, would recognize that and be able to decode this. They would be able to determine the location of Earth - they would be able to find us. What a wonderful idea.

Voyager 2 is more than 19 billion kilometers into its journey. But in galactic terms, it's only just left home because The Milky Way is a billion-billion kilometers across. In truth, the scientists and engineers who made that record knew that it wouldn't be found, but that's not the point. The very act of launching it out into space expresses something deep, something primal. It's a feeling we all share and that's that the Navajo weren't alone in wanting to talk to the people out there amongst the stars.

Wouldn't it be lovely to make contact with another civilization that has arisen and evolved independently? Every hour of every day, some among us scan the skies listening for alien civilizations. The chance of success in picking up messages directed our way depends in large part on how serious we are at investigating such possible signals.

They call themselves SETI - the Search for Extra-Terrestrial Intelligence. They use the Allen Array in Northern California, and it is SETI's most ambitious instrument to date. This collection of 42 radio telescopes is optimized to detect signals from extraterrestrial civilizations and it's exquisitely sensitive. If a signal were beamed to us with the sort of power that we can generate using our current technology from any one of the million or so sun-like stars within 1,000 light years of Earth, then this would hear it. This experiment has yet to detect a call from ET.

But they live in hope, because SETI did once pick up a tantalizing signal. On August the 15th, 1977, a radio telescope called the Big Ear detected a radio signal from somewhere in the vicinity of the constellation Sagittarius, and this is the printout from that night. You can see that somewhere around 9:45 P.M. Eastern Standard Time a very bright radio signal pulsed in. It was a pulse with a width of around 72 seconds, and a peak intensity - the peak brightness - was over 30 times the

brightness of the background radio emission from the galaxy. So it's fascinating. And it came in on a wavelength that SETI believes an intelligent civilization might choose - the same wavelength etched into Voyager's golden disc. The wavelength was 21 centimeters. That's the wavelength of light, of radio waves emitted from hydrogen atoms. So the whole sky glows at that wavelength.

And, back in the 1950s, radio astronomers speculated that if an alien civilization wanted to communicate with us, then they might well choose that very special, natural wavelength to send their message. So surprising was this, that when it was spotted a few days later by an astronomer called Jerry Ehman he circled that pulse - the 72-second flash of radio waves - and wrote "Wow!" next to it, so this has become known as the Wow! signal.

Today, over 35 years after the Wow! signal was detected, there's still no satisfactory explanation. It doesn't seem to have been local - a military signal or a satellite, and, indeed, nobody's supposed to transmit at the hydrogen line frequency, it's reserved for radio astronomy. But scientific results have to be repeatable, and even though we've turned our telescopes in the direction of Sagittarius many times since, nobody has ever heard anything. So I suppose it has to remain just an interesting anomaly. For now, we remain in magnificent isolation, a lone intelligence in a galaxy that remains quiet.

But one man more than any other is convinced that the great silence will not last forever. This is not some fantastic idea, but a serious scientific quest. It would be the greatest bonanza in knowledge you could possibly imagine. A surprise for the whole civilization.

Dr. Frank Drake is SETI's founding father and has spent a lifetime listening. So if I'd have asked Dr. Drake back in the 1960s - By the 21st century, do you expect to have seen a signal? - what would you have said?

"I would have said, Yes, I expect to succeed. Because we were doing a lot of searching then."

"Does that make you disappointed? "

"I'm disappointed, yes, but not surprised. What we've learned over the years is that the searching has to be MUCH more comprehensive, - than we realized 50 years ago. But we know it's still doable, it just takes much more time than we imagined. We've learned we must search over and over and over through the years, till we are in the right place at the right time to make the discovery."

But Frank wasn't content just to hang on the line waiting for ET's call. In 1961, he devised what remains a useful scientific framework for considering how likely it is, that we share the galaxy with others. He realized that there were seven factors - if you knew these factors, and multiplied them together it would give you a prediction of the number of detectable civilizations in our galaxy.

The end result is N - Big N, as we call it - which is the number of detectable

civilizations, which in its own right is a very interesting number. But, also, it's very important in guiding us in planning our searches.

The Drake Equation has become famous because it gives us a tool to continue the search. It dares us to answer a series of provocative scientific questions.

On the left-hand side is the number we want to measure - the number of intelligent civilizations in the galaxy that we can communicate with. But then there's this group of terms that really ask questions about ourselves - How likely is it for life to arise on a planet? How special is the Earth? How special is the sun? How special is the solar system? How special is intelligence? And then there's this last term, L, which perhaps speaks to us most profoundly of all - the lifetime of intelligent civilizations.

Do civilizations live for a long or short time? And if it's short, what is it that destroys them? Is it a natural disaster? We do, after all, live in a violent universe. Or are they condemned to destroy themselves? Drake came up with the number 10,000 civilizations in the galaxy, and that's sort of stood as a reasonable number to this day. 50 years ago, Frank's number was really an educated guess.

But our generation is replacing his hunches with hard data, so we can arrive at our own solution to his equation. And we can begin, as Frank did, by asking just how rare is our home planet? And the key to understanding that can be found in the relationship we share with our nearest star.

Can you imagine dragging the Earth closer to the Sun, heating it up, then at some point the temperatures would rise to 100 degrees or greater, all the water would evaporate or boil away into the atmosphere, and, in fact, if it got too hot, then the water molecules themselves would escape off into space. Earth would be a dry and barren rock.

Then, if you imagine dragging the Earth further out, further out into the solar system, then temperatures would drop and, eventually, they'd be so cold that all the water would freeze out. There would be no liquid on the surface and, indeed, no clouds in the atmosphere.

So there's a region in our solar system, within which the Earth could orbit and the conditions would still be right for liquid water to exist on its surface. That region is known as the habitable zone, because all life on Earth requires liquid water.

On one extreme lies Mars, 80 million kilometers further out from the sun, its surface is mile after mile of parched red rock, but the surface features still recall a time when they were rivers and flood plains - evidence of a long oceanic period before the Red Planet lost most of its water to space.

Closer to the sun, and on the inner limits of habitability, lies Venus. About the same size as Earth, its dense atmosphere sees temperatures soar to over 400 degrees Celsius - far too hot for water.

But, in 2008, the Venus Express spacecraft detected a signature highly suggestive that water once flowed on the surface here, too. For a brief moment, billions of years ago, not one, but three worlds with oceans and rivers orbited the sun. If alien intelligent life ever existed on Mars or Venus, no trace of it has yet been found.

What is certain, though, is that our star is central to the story of life in our solar system. But the sun is just one of billions of stars in the Milky Way, so in our hunt for aliens, we must determine exactly how many of those stars are capable of supporting life. There are 200 billion stars in our galaxy of many different types, and we've got the whole menagerie represented here - enormous red stars, enormous blue stars, tiny red stars, tiny white stars.

Now, science is not just about looking at the stars and saying, "There's a nice yellow one. There's a nice blue one." In fact, the very famous physicist Ernest Rutherford who discovered the atomic nucleus in Manchester once said all science is either physics, or stamp collecting. Stamp collecting is just looking at the stars, physics is arranging them in a pattern and trying to understand the pattern.

The Hertzsprung-Russell diagram allows us to organize the stars according to their color and brightness. When laid out on a graph, nearly all the galaxies' different stars fall neatly onto a line. This line is called the Main Sequence - these are most of the stars in the galaxy, they're burning hydrogen into helium in their cores.

So this is our familiar sun, the sun that we see in the sky every day, and it sits on the Main Sequence, a yellow star, an average star. The stars either side of the line are reaching the end of their lives. The red giant stars have run out of hydrogen to burn, and are swelling in size, engulfing any nearby planets. So we can discount the red giants.

Others, like the blue giants, are so massive that they burn their fuel quickly, collapsing and illuminating the galaxy in a supernova explosion. So the search for stars with habitable planets must focus on the Main Sequence.

Complex life took three billion years to evolve - it wouldn't have time to evolve around these brightest of stars, the bright, short-lived stars. If you want to look for planets that could support life and civilizations, you'd look at the sun-like stars - the G and K stars, the orange and yellow stars. These make up one fifth of all the stars in our galaxy.

But new research suggests that there's another type of star that might significantly expand this number. Could we find planets around red dwarfs that can support complex life or civilizations? Well, the jury's still out - there are big problems.

Red dwarfs - certainly early on in their lives - are very active stars. So even though they're dim, they throw out vast amounts of radiation, which many scien-

tists think would sterilize planets and prevent life from appearing on those planets. But others think that with the right atmosphere, a planet could cope with the radiation. If they're right, then our odds of being alone shorten immensely because red dwarfs are by far the most numerous stars in our galaxy. So our theoretical search for life suggests that there are billions of potentially habitable star systems and it's to these, that we must now look.

Trailing behind Earth, lies a space telescope nearing the end of its mission to seek out new worlds. Known as Kepler, it has stared unblinkingly at 150,000 sun-like and red dwarf stars for over four years. Kepler looked in the direction of the constellation of Lyra. It studied a small patch - about 0.3% of the entire sky - and about 3,000 light years deep. It was looking for a telltale, minute dip in light from a distant star that would reveal a new world. A planet passing in front of its star.

It found 603 planets, of which ten were Earth-like and received about the same amount of energy from their parent star, as we do here on Earth - in other words - ten Earths within the habitable zone. Kepler has proved that our life-giving planet is not alone and there may be far more out there waiting to be discovered. Kepler can only see planets that pass across the face of the star as seen from Earth, and solar systems have many different orientations. Also, because it only observed for around four years, it can't see planets that have orbital periods that last longer than four years.

But, we can correct for all those things. And when we do that, we find that there are 10,000 Earth-size planets in orbit around Kepler's stars. But that's just in that tiny piece of sky - 10,000 Earths just there in a small volume of space.

To get the full picture, we have to extend that over the entire sky and when we do that, we find that there are ten billion habitable worlds out there in the Milky Way galaxy around sun-like stars. And there could be even more.

The red dwarfs, the so-called M-class stars. If we admit the possibility that M stars might also have habitable zones around them, and we can multiply that by three or four, that means there might be 30 billion Earth-like worlds out there in our galaxy.

We've long suspected that in a galaxy with so many star systems Earth couldn't stand alone. But now we're on the verge of discovering not just a handful of other Earths, but billions of worlds where water flows freely on the surface, and rain falls down from the skies - billions of homes for life. For the first time in human history, we have the possibility of glimpsing our planet's twin. A second Earth. Perhaps, just perhaps, we have company.

And it's a lovely thought that maybe one day Voyager, our galactic message in a bottle, might encounter such a planet. The sounds of Earth may wash up on a distant shore. The question is, will there be anyone around to listen? The final

turns in the Drake equation shift the focus from astronomy to biology and they begin by tackling one of the most enduring mysteries in science - the question of how often life spontaneously arises on a planet.

The problem is that we only have one example of life anywhere in the universe. Now you may think that's a strange thing to say - there's me, there's fish, there's coral, insects - all the living things you could imagine. But the remarkable thing is we're all chemically the same, in a biochemical sense. We all share the same basic building blocks. And that's because we're all descended from the same common ancestor 3.8 billion years ago.

This is one of the very few places where you can see living structures reminiscent of early life on Earth. Well, this alien-looking landscape that you see here is made of structures called stromatolites. What I'm allowed to do is break a piece off. It looks like rock. But, you see it's not really rock, it's covered in a bit of algae and it's quite soft to the touch. They're formed by the action of bacteria, specifically, in this case, Cyanobacteria. In fact inside Cyanobacteria, it's now known, is the place where photosynthesis first evolved.

Structures like these would have been the only visible signs of life on Earth for perhaps two billion years. This is what the primordial ocean would have looked like. Whilst there are no living examples of what came before the stromatolites, we've found clues that life was around even earlier.

There's very strong evidence that life on Earth began around 3.8 billion years ago, which is pretty much as soon as it could have begun. So that's taken as one piece of evidence to suggest that life, given the right conditions, is inevitable. Indeed, there are many scientists who think that life may be created in a laboratory in the not-too-distant future. So that means that most scientists, I think, suspect that we will find simple life somewhere out there. It's a dizzying thought.

If they're right, and habitable planets do generate life, then with billions of such planets out there in the galaxy, surely there must've been a second genesis? But we must be careful, because the story of life on this planet shows that the transition from single celled life to complex life, may not have been inevitable.

Life had to overcome a significant bottleneck. Everything we would call a complex living thing today, shares the same basic structure - it's built out of cells called eukaryotic cells. They are, roughly speaking, the same in every tree, every blade of grass, every fish, every insect and even in every piece of skin on our bodies - every cell in your body - is a eukaryotic cell. And they're extremely different to the simple cells, the bacteria that we've seen photosynthesizing in the stromatolites.

So how did those cells come to exist? One popular theory is that it was two simple cells merging together that formed what we'd recognize today as the complex cells in your body. Somehow the invader managed to survive the host cell's

defences. And when the cells reproduced, they reproduced together. We still struggle to understand how this happened, because it's incredibly unusual.

Here's the point - because every complex animal and plant shares that same basic building block we are very confident that it only happened once - somewhere in the oceans of the primordial Earth. Biologists call this merger the Fateful Encounter hypothesis, for a good reason. It seems that that kind of merger between two simpler life forms may be extremely rare.

The idea that one organism can get inside another and doesn't kill it - that they both survive to produce something that's actually capable of doing magnificent things, things that are far more complicated and wonderful than the two simple building blocks can manage on their own seems to be It seems to be unlikely—a "fateful encounter".

If that's the case, then that may suggest that complex life - that intelligent life - is extremely rare *indeed* in the universe. Maybe there is a profound bottleneck in the evolution of complex life in the Milky Way. And perhaps this is why we continue to bear the great silence.

But life here, did squeeze through. And the story of our planet suggests that after it did all hell broke loose. So given the right conditions then 550 million years ago, at least, here on Earth, the Cambrian explosion happened and all the what Darwin called "endless forms most beautiful" that we see on this planet, emerged almost in the blink of an eye including one civilization, an intelligent civilization, that's managed, ultimately, to begin to launch spaceships beyond our solar system into the stars, and, it seems, has also produced aquatic pigs! Such is the wonder of evolution by natural selection which I would argue is a law of nature. Anywhere you get the right conditions you will get animals like these swimming pigs.

Just 100 million years after the start of the Cambrian explosion our ancestors crawled from the oceans And in the cosmic blink of an eye, evolution threw up an inquisitive species prone to asking questions about the world around it.

If you're interested in communicating with an alien intelligence then I suppose a natural question arises, which is - Are there animals on Earth other than ourselves, that are intelligent enough to communicate with? Now, early on in the history of SETI there was one animal in particular that got an iconic reputation - in fact, Frank Drake, Carl Sagan, John Lilly, and the other SETI pioneers called themselves, named themselves, after this animal - they called themselves The Order of The Dolphin.

And, indeed, in the '60s and '70s, John Lilly, in particular, carried out a series of increasingly eccentric experiments to try and communicate with dolphins.

Dolphins remain at the forefront of inter-species communication efforts. So far, there have been no meaningful conversations

But experiments show that dolphins exhibit a kind of behavior that we asso-

ciate with intelligence - scientists call it relative numerosity - the ability to know which board has got more dots on it. And that's interesting, because if you ask the question - Where is the common ancestor between me and a dolphin? - you've got to trace the timeline back about 90 million years. That's when dinosaurs were on the Earth.

So our common ancestor certainly wouldn't be able to do that, wouldn't exhibit that kind of intelligence. So intelligence of a sort has arisen actually many times on Earth. But from the point of view of SETI - the Search for Extra-Terrestrial Intelligence - that doesn't matter, at all.

We seek a civilization that can do astronomy, that can build radio telescopes or spacecraft, that can leave a signature or send a message that we can recognize. This is perhaps the greatest mystery. We simply don't know how often complex, intelligent life develops into a technologically advanced civilization.

Just three decades ago, we knew of no planets beyond our solar system. Today we've found thousands of them and suspect that there are billions more. Our knowledge of the origin of life has also deepened, as has our understanding of our own evolution. All this leads me to think that there must be at least simple life elsewhere in the galaxy. Yet the silence persists. We remain alone. It's a puzzle, but I think Easter Island may offer us an answer.

The civilization here survived in isolation for over 1,000 years until, 300 years ago, it vanished, leaving behind only a handful of stone statues. What seems to have happened is that they used the resources of this tiny island, chopped all the trees down, they killed all the animals, they overused the land, the population grew too big, they started warring, it's thought that they toppled their own statues in battles between rival villages and so they essentially destroyed themselves. This collapse speaks powerfully to the last factor in the Drake equation - the length of time a civilization lasts.

Imagine there are, and have been, thousands or millions of civilizations in the history of the Milky Way galaxy - and imagine their lifetimes are short. No matter how they're distributed in space and time they never overlap. And I think this is quite a sobering thought - the reason we have never and, perhaps, will never, hear from any other civilization, is because none of them ever last long enough to contact each other.

But I don't think that's necessarily the answer. I think the story of the Rapa Nui people hints at something else. Their island was the final destination of the human colonization of Earth. A journey that took us from our origins in East Africa to across the planet in less than 60,000 years. And I think a sufficiently advanced alien civilization would mirror this process of colonization.

In the 1940s, the mathematician John von Neumann thought about the possibility that we could build self-replicating machines - he called them Universal

Constructors. These would be space probes that could fly out to a solar system, land on an asteroid, or a moon, or a planet, and then mine the resources they needed to copy themselves. In this way von Neumann's replicating machines could spread across the entire galaxy just as humans spread across the Earth.

Think about how the Polynesians colonized the Pacific islands - they sailed across the ocean, they landed on some uninhabited rock like Easter Island, and they used the resources they found there to make copies of themselves. We call it breeding.

Now, modern computer models suggest that such a strategy would allow an advanced alien civilization to colonize the entire Milky Way galaxy in only ten million years - the blink of an eye in cosmic time.

All this sounds like science fiction, but if they're possible in principle then you have to construct some kind of argument as to why we don't see them, and I can't construct one. It troubles me some.

It follows that if such an advanced civilization had existed, we'd know about it. We'd have encountered one of von Neumann's machines. And I think that suggests that there is only one surviving technologically advanced civilization in the Milky Way, and there only has ever been one - and that's us. We are unique.

Could it be that we alone have passed through the evolutionary bottlenecks that seem to have prevented civilizations from surviving elsewhere? If the answer is yes, we are the only intelligent civilization in the galaxy, and that makes us indescribably precious. We are the only island of meaning in an infinite sea of lonely stars. And without wishing to be overly romantic or sentimental about it, that would seem to me to confer on us a responsibility - the responsibility to act together as a civilization to survive and, ultimately, to explore those stars, whether we accomplish it as flesh and blood creatures or as artificially intelligent machines.

Image of the Gods

Giants.

They found up to 40 or 50 people inside this cave.

One was allegedly seven feet, seven inches tall. Grey-skinned creatures. Essentially humanoid but, with disproportionately large heads and huge black almond-shaped eyes. And beings, with god-like powers. This was a person who was a little more than human.

Throughout history, there have been stories of strange beings and fantastic creatures. But could they be more than just myth? In my opinion, these people were misinterpreted flesh-and-blood space travelers. Millions of people around the world believe we have been visited in the past by extraterrestrial beings.

Did ancient aliens really help to shape our history? If so, might we find proof by examining the faces of the gods?

Cahuachi, Peru. This ancient settlement served as the religious and cultural capitol of the Nazca people. But sometime around 500 AD, the Nazca mysteriously disappeared, leaving Cahuachi to fall into disarray. Anthropologist Ales Hrdlicka came to Cahuachi to study the ancient Nazca civilization. During a dig, he unearthed some of the most surprising and shocking artifacts he had ever seen. They were skulls with enormous, elongated craniums. Where did they come from? How did they get there? And were they human? In Peru, we find these weird, elongated skulls. And they're bizarre-looking. I mean, these people look like aliens. One may say, "Okay, aliens," but another aspect that we have to consider is that skull and cranial deformation, forming elongated heads, is a practice that's known throughout much of the ancient world.

In 1870, the process of skull deformation was well chronicled by a German botanist and explorer named Georg Schweinfurth. While exploring the African Congo, he came in contact with a tribe called the Mangbetu. They routinely performed a ritual of cranial binding that allowed them to physically alter the shape of human skulls. They took infants' skulls and compressed them and bound them, and they forced the cranium out and elongate it. And in many cases they doubled the size. And a big question is why was this being done? It may have been a way to distinguish the elite, perhaps, from the everyday people. It may have been a so-

cial stratification type of issue.

Something that also appeals to me is that may have been a way to express, physically, and maybe try to achieve, physically, greater levels of consciousness, or higher levels of mental ability. In my opinion, they did this in order to mimic the gods. And those gods were physical beings, because if they were just a figment of our ancestors' imagination, I don't think that's a compelling enough reason to expose your children to such a ritual to achieve that type of look. And in my opinion, these people were misinterpreted flesh-and-blood space travelers.

Some people have suggested aliens had elongated skulls and, apparently, ancient peoples are mimicking those skulls. The old saying is that "imitation is the sincerest form of flattery."

Although there have been many images that attempt to depict what aliens might actually look like, one in particular has come to dominate the public perception. It, too, features an elongated cranium, and is associated with an extraterrestrial race that many refer to as the Greys. In terms of entities, one very common description are the so-called Greys. Three-and-a-half, four feet tall. Essentially humanoid but, very spindly with disproportionately large heads and huge black almond-shaped eyes.

But would someone in a primitive society really want to replicate this look and deform their skull? Some archeologists have a different perspective. They point to artistic self-expression as an explanation of these customs.

There are all kinds of people that either worship the body, or use the body as art, be it a tattoo or piercing of some sort, or tribes that that, put things in their ears or on their lips to try to grow parts of their body.

Some societies we know practiced binding parts of the body, feet or heads, and try to make certain shapes, and this was done for whatever reason. We know today that this isn't usually the most healthy thing to do, but it doesn't mean people don't do it. The people are always trying to change their body to make it look a certain way. Whatever the explanation may be for these rituals, they are not just found in Peru and the African Congo. Skull deformation is a global phenomenon. What's really strange is that this is found all over the world. And this is something that archaeologists cannot easily explain.

Because for people on remote islands, for people in South America, or Malta, or in Africa, to suddenly, independently, do this cranial deformation like this, seems incredible. I mean, this is something that had to be learned; something that was taught to them. We seem to have basic similarities, as if there was one civilization or at least one type of culture that was influencing people around the world.

I find it more and more difficult to believe what I was taught as an undergraduate, that all these different cultures just coincidentally came up with the same concepts, independently of each other.

Could it be that the elongated skulls found throughout the world are really the result of ancient humans trying to emulate the appearance of otherworldly visitors? Or could they really be the skulls of extraterrestrials? Ancient astronaut theorists believe further clues can be found by examining other strange bones and relics that may provide proof of giants.

Lovelock, Nevada. In the early 1800s, local legends passed down by the Paiute Indians told of a race of giants who were exterminated by their tribe.

It is said this was done by trapping the giants in a cave, shooting arrows at them and then starting a large fire at the mouth of the cave. Evidence of the slaughter lay undisturbed until the early 20th century. Lovelock Cave was first discovered by local ranchers who were looking for bat guano to use in their fields. In need of fertilizer for their crops, the ranchers removed nearly ten feet of guano-enriched soil from the surface of the cave. And then they began finding human remains.

They found up to 40 or 50 people inside this cave. One was allegedly seven feet, seven inches tall. They all had long, red hair and were literal giants. If these skeletons were the remains of the legendary red-haired giants, were they visitors from distant continents? Throughout the 19th century, many giant skeletons were allegedly discovered in the Midwest, also in parts of California and around Death Valley. And the skeletons here, found at Lovelock, are one of the few that were really excavated by an accredited university.

Archaeologists from the Nevada Historical Society and the University of California believe the cave was occupied from approximately 1500 BC until a few hundred years before white men appeared in the Nevada Territory.

A local museum has preserved several skulls that some believe are recovered remains of the giants. Inside a cabinet, here, are three skulls from the Lovelock caves. When you first see these skulls, they seem to be pretty much normal-looking skulls. However, it's when we really start to compare the jawbones with this modern dental impression of a normal adult male, that we see that these jawbones are unusually large. And these are, really, the skulls of giant people who were perhaps seven, even eight feet tall. One of the odd things with these skulls is that they're not actually put on display here at the museum, and they're kept hidden in this cabinet. Now, we don't know if that's really, just out of, respect for the Native Americans or whether there's really something unusual about these giant skulls that they don't want them to display.

Are the Nevada bones evidence of a race of giants that existed all through early human history? If so, could the giants be the descendents of extraterrestrials? According to the Hebrew Testament, one such giant appeared in the Valley of Elah Each morning for 40 days, a Philistine giant over nine feet tall challenged the Israelites to a fight. His name was Goliath. David and Goliath is one of those epi-

sodes in the Bible where you wonder what is going on. Is it just a metaphor or are we dealing with a fundamental interpretation? And in that sense, Goliath has to be a giant creature.

The question, then, is he cannot be human. What is he? David's stunning triumph over Goliath was considered a mere fable until archaeologists turned up evidence that suggests this confrontation really did happen.

On the outskirts of Tell es-Saf, Israel, scientists discovered a moat that may have once protected the Philistine fortress. Nearby, they found shards of pottery inscribed with the name "Goliath." Tests indicate the pottery is from the same time period as described in the Bible.

Ancient astronaut theorists claim this is unmistakable evidence of extraterrestrial giants in biblical times. Are we dealing with metaphors or are we dealing with hard evidence? Are these physical creatures, which somehow roamed the earth? And I think, on volume, we have to accept that some of these were real.

The question then is, how did these genetic freaks come about? One of the main tenets of ancient astronaut theory suggests that a long time ago extraterrestrials changed our genetic makeup through a targeted mutation of our genes, essentially in the lab.

So they took a couple of human beings, altered their DNA, then reinserted those people back into the population, so, through procreation, those people would pass on those new genetic alterations to the entire population.

Theorists suggest the evidence points to one conclusion: that aliens changed the genetics of early human DNA. For an alien being to work with DNA is so easy that just creating a new type is not at all that difficult. Even today, we have the capability to create new types of animals.

The question is, were we created as such, as well? Did giants really walk the earth thousands of years ago? And if so, could they have been from another world? Or perhaps the result of alien experimentation with human DNA? Perhaps the answer can be found by examining the stories of yet another type of otherworldly being winged creatures that descended from the sky as angels.

Rome, Italy. Stored in the treasury of St. Peter's Basilica in the Vatican is the Sarcophagus of Junius Bassus. Constructed in 359 AD, the sarcophagus features what some believe to be the earliest known depiction of winged angels in all of Christianity. In the centuries that followed, angels were almost always depicted as having wings. But why? Especially since the actual biblical texts rarely describe angels as having birdlike appendages.

The vast majority of the stories in the Old Testament, angels aren't described as having wings at all. And some of them, they look human. When the angel comes to visit Abraham, this angel does not have wings. He looks like a man.

Abraham bows to him, which is interesting. How did Abraham know, if he

looks like a human being, what was it that gave Abraham the clue to run over and bow down to him? And so there's a supernatural quality, there's a superhuman quality that they acknowledge, that this was a person who was a little more than human. The concept of the angel, as such, comes directly out of the Greco-Roman tradition.

Stories of Hermes and Iris kind of coming down and giving messages, envisioning them as beings, like human beings, kind of looking like human beings and being benevolent. There are plenty of other beings which have these beautiful wings, these kind of forms and shapes. But all of these beings, however they're conceived of, are a way of telling us that we have a hard time understanding what it is that separates us from them, from the gods. They have to be these kind of weird beings who have wings.

Angels show up in various cultures as, probably, misidentified technology. If they saw someone, a human being or a humanoid, flying in the skies, they could only give it a natural review, giving it wings. I don't think they actually had wings. It was ancient man's way of saying they had the power of flight. The angels that have wings that we're used to seeing depicted in pictures of the Bible and what have you basically, the wings say these beings can fly.

So, we believe in angels, and the Native Americans talk about the Star People, the Egyptians talk about the gods coming to and from the earth. So I believe this is the basis, this is the template for the civilizations of the Earth's religious practices. I believe that.

For centuries, religious tradition has perpetuated the notion of birdlike wings to explain an angel's mode of travel. But is such a concept even scientifically plausible? In 2009, a study at University College, London compared classic depictions of winged angels with actual bird physiology. You have to be able to flap down and flap up, and you really need a separate muscle to do each of these. On the way down, you're generating the lift. And you actually have to rotate the wing slightly and get a different angle as you come up, and then, they actually generate their thrust. Otherwise, if you just went up and down in the same straight pattern, you'd be making lift one way, but when you went back the other way, you'd just push yourself back down.

So, when you look at the classic pictures of angels, the wings are centered on their back. Very close together. Whereas, the birds with the wings on the side can have longer muscles with the great strength that go into moving them up and down. With the wings on the back, they're going to look like they're going to flap more like this than up and down.

Researchers also concluded that angels, given their humanoid interpretation, would be simply too heavy for flight. We're not designed aerodynamically, and we're quite heavy. I mean, we're solid bone, solid muscle. So, those two fea-

tures you have to overcome.

But if angels could not have possessed actual wings, how would they have managed to travel to and from the heavens? Angels were never described to fly around like Superman, but they sort of had a vertical ascent into the sky, or when they descended, it was a vertical descent. How was that possible? In 1953, Bell Aerosystems developed the rocket belt, the precursor to today's workable jet pack. Designed to lift individuals vertically into the air and glide them across the skies, today's jet packs can reach altitudes of over 8,000 feet and travel at speeds of up to 60 miles per hour. If you look at a modern jet pack, humans are ascending and descending in a vertical position. Now, imagine if that picture was shown to our ancestors.

How would they react? Obviously, they will say, "Wow, this creature must be divine. This creature must be some type of a god, because they've got the capability of flight. They're like birds. Not even the sky is the limit to them."

Did our ancestors try to explain an ancient alien technology by suggesting that extraterrestrial visitors were heavenly visitors with birdlike wings? If the answer is "yes," the implications are both profound and potentially disturbing. For if angels are actual visitors from other worlds, then what is their mission? Are they simply watching us? Or is there, perhaps, a more sinister purpose?

Oaxaca, Mexico. Situated on a low mountain range, rising above the central plain, lie the ancient ruins of Monte Alban. Here, around 100 BC, researchers believe the Zapotec Indians worshiped a bloodthirsty Mayan god with the body of a man and the head of a bat. They called him Camazotz. The iconography is rather striking the image of a half-man, half-bat a man with the head of a bat, and a winglike cloak spread out with crosses of bones in the lining.

The Zapotec people, in the Oaxaca area of Mexico, believe that winged creatures, bat-like creatures, come in the night. They will attack, and they will drink blood and disappear without ever being noticed. This is simply a sort of anthropomorphic bat which was worshipped by the sacrifice of libations of blood. So, what they did was, they cut themselves and poured it into a bowl and offered it to the god.

Blood was a very important substance to the Mayans. That is what gave humans life. Blood and breath was what the essence of life was. That's where this "cajul," this divine essence resided in blood and in breath. When you would die, you entered into the underworld. It was called xibalba.

Then, if you defeated the lords of death, you would then ascend into the heavens and become one of the revered ancestors. The blood is the thing that reconnects the world that we live in with the world of the dead. Some of the earliest archaeological evidence shows that blood rituals were present as far back as we can search. Legends and myths of supernatural beings with traits similar to

vampires are a part of nearly every ancient culture.

In Hindu folklore, for example, the vetala was known as an evil spirit that took demonic possession of corpses. The Indian goddess Kali was also intimately linked with blood sacrifices. Kali becomes the destroyer, and she is portrayed as a hag-like woman with a whole number of arms each carrying a sword. She is the goddess of death and destruction. Her eyes are red, and she drips blood from her mouth. She's known to take infants from their crib and drink their blood.

In North America, early Cherokees believed in a bloodthirsty creature that slaughtered humans, drank their blood and ate their livers. Known as the Utlunta, this demon was said to possess eternal life while feeding on the living. The notion of the thing from the spirit world traveling through the various Indian nations was a great fear among, not only the Cherokee but also the Sioux and Arapaho.

But who or what are these mysterious creatures? And where did they come from? Might they be, as ancient astronaut theorists believe, extraterrestrial beings abandoned here on Earth? In the ancient Jewish Talmud, the Genesis story set in the Garden of Eden includes Adam and Eve, but also a woman called Lilith.

In Jewish folklore, Lilith was the first wife of Adam. She was created from the same earth as Adam, not from his rib, as Eve was. But she proved to be very disobedient and, uncontrollable and had to be banished. According to the Talmud, when Lilith refused to obey Adam, God sent three angels to convince her to submit to his authority. But when Lilith refused for the final time, God condemned her to live on earth for eternity. In a sense, Lilith was, the first vampire to wander the earth. She shared all of the characteristics of female vampires. Lilith had the head and breasts of a woman, the body of a snake and the wings of a bird. She's a terrifying creature.

In Jewish tradition, Lilith has been a kind of night demon against whom incantations and prayers have to be offered because she will come and snatch away an infant sleeping in its crib, or at least snatch away its soul and cause it to die. But why are tales of bloodsucking creatures so prevalent throughout the ancient world? Might blood and the unique chemistry of it serve as a kind of cosmic fuel? One that connects the living to the dead? The human to the inhuman? The earthly to the otherworldly? Blood is the life-force of humans. And it was very important to extraterrestrials, too. You know, something's very special about our blood. So we have to think that if these blood sacrifices aren't some distortion of what was originally just extraterrestrials showing us how important our blood was.

Angels. Demons. The Greys. Are they all various interpretations of one type of extraterrestrial species a species that has been visiting our planet for thousands of years? Or are they descriptions of several different alien visitors? Ancient astronaut theorists believe further clues can be found by examining the ancient Greek stories of fish people.

Cape Sounion, Greece. Perched on the headland, surrounded on three sides by the sea, lies the ruins of the Temple of Poseidon built in 440 BC.

The second son of the Titan king Cronus, Poseidon was worshipped throughout Greece almost as much as his younger brother Zeus. Poseidon was the god of the sea. He was also the god of earthquakes and, strangely, horses. When Poseidon was in a good mood, he created new lands out of the sea. He gave calm waters for good voyages. When he was in a bad mood, he destroyed ships and brought storms.

Poseidon does rule over the kingdom of the sea. It is envisioned as a kind of a place where people live. And when he comes out of that place, yes, he rides the spectacular kind of, like, water chariot that is driven by dolphins, and he holds on to a really big trident.

In Greek mythology, Cronus eats all of his children except for Zeus, who eventually rescues his siblings, including Poseidon, from the belly of his father. A potion is prepared that makes him heave up all the other, siblings of Zeus, and these become the gods of Olympus. But ancient astronaut theorists believe this Greek myth is actually a metaphor for an extraterrestrial event. They believe the notion of gods being vomited up from the belly of their father actually describes mutinous aliens being expelled from the mother ship.

Any being which is swallowed up into a living creature will not be able to survive for three days. It will die from suffocation and will begin to decay. What we have here is not a creature but something else. It could've been an object, which was clearly of a man-made or extraterrestrial origin. A mutiny took place. Some of the extraterrestrials, they had sex with wonderful earthly, females, women. They were not allowed to do this.

So one of these extraterrestrials who were not allowed to go back with the mother spaceship had the name of Poseidon. Poseidon fell in love with a beautiful human girl, and he made her pregnant. Poseidon is married, all right? He's got a child. He's got some grandchildren, right? There's the whole caste of sea nymphs, as well. All of them presumably, like, live in this place. Poseidon has the power of the deep; the unseen place.

If you look out at the sea, you see a surface and you're aware there's a whole world below that suggesting powers beyond that which meet the eye. Among the mythical creatures associated with Poseidon are the Telchines, a race of advanced fish children. These humanlike beings could live both in and out of water. They're masters of technology and seem to match up with the fish gods of ancient Sumeria, who worked for Enki, the great god of alchemy and technology and smithcraft.

The Telchines are also kind of in the shadowy territory of god, human, monster things. They're just these kind of figures who are not gods but who are like human beings. There's one story about the Roman version of Zeus, Jupiter, trying

to destroy them. Now, we don't know whether they are actually all destroyed, but it's possibly because of their relationship to the magic.

In Greek legend, the Telchines were also metallurgists. They were said to have created Poseidon's magical trident and to have cast the first bronze statues of the gods of Olympus. And according to some historians, the Telchines may not have been creatures of myth, but were beings who actually existed. There were people called Telchines. We do actually have evidence of these beings. They were actual ancient Greeks who had specific tasks and trades like, metallurgy, like smithing and so on.

And so you could see how it is that a being like Telchines, that these things could, in fact, not just be these mythological beings but, like, actual people. So the way that we look at the ancient Greeks and Romans would have been the way that they would have looked at the stories that are being told about The Iliad. We've got the stories of the Telchine, and they were able to survive underwater for unlimited amounts of time.

Now, how is such a thing possible unless you have access to some type of technology? An Israeli company is currently developing a human artificial gill system that allows humans to take oxygen from surrounding water without the need of oxygen tanks. You, potentially, can remain underwater for unlimited amounts of time. All the technology that we are discovering today is, in fact, old news. It's been around before.

Could the ancient Greek myths really be based on actual events? And if so, were the Telchines early humans in possession of alien technology? Or could they themselves have been otherworldly beings? Perhaps the answer can be found by exploring the Middle Eastern stories of shapeshifters known as the jinn.

Temple Mount. Old City, Jerusalem. It was here that many biblical stories reportedly occurred, including the Binding of Isaac, from Genesis 22. In this story, God asks Abraham to sacrifice his son Isaac on Mount Moriah. Abraham sets out to obey God's command. But after binding his son and preparing for the sacrifice, he is stopped at the last minute by an angel.

Conventional interpretations of the story usually conclude that God only wanted to test Abraham's faith. But ancient astronaut theorists suggest the tale has another interpretation. In my opinion, god "God" would never ask such a question. So is it possible that it was a fallen angel-slash-alien extraterrestrial who posed as God? God never demands human sacrifice. Human sacrifice is totally anathema to Christianity and it's totally anathema to God as a creator.

The French philosopher Sartre very famously wrote: if an angel were to tell me I needed to sacrifice my son I'd ask for some I. D. Maybe somebody else impersonating a god. And do we then have somebody stepping in to actually prevent this from happening? Are we, in fact, maybe confronted with two warring

civilizations trying to control what is happening in the stories of the Bible? Just like there are good people and bad people here on earth, there is good and bad extraterrestrials out there.

Good and evil permeates the entire universe. Yin and yang. There's a balance. Deep inside the Middle Eastern country of Oman, a mysterious cavern lies hidden far beneath the surface. Called Majlis al Jinn, or "meeting place of the Jinn," it stretches more than 14 acres underground and is one of the world's ten largest caves. Many Omanis still believe this cavern and others like it are actually inhabited by supernatural creatures of Islamic folklore called jinn or genies. Mystical creatures that are usually invisible to man. One interesting aspect of the jinns is an element of free will.

They're like angels, but we think of angels in the west as under the direct command of the divine powers. But the jinn can make some decisions for themselves and some of them are a little contrary or curious in their way of being. According to Islamic theology, genies often reveal themselves to humans with messages, which can be either benevolent or deceptive. But is it possible that genies actually exist? If so, where did they come from? When we talk about genie in a bottle, it's very interesting, because you rub the bottle and then the genie comes out of it and it fulfills your wishes. Well, let's look at this from a modern day perspective.

If you have a little container and you push a button and a hologram comes out, then could that be a genie in a bottle? And according to the ancient astronaut theory, that is exactly what happened where extraterrestrials used holograms in order to relay messages. That is, essentially, a genie in a bottle. Like angels, jinn are said to be able to appear and disappear at will, and are sometimes only heard as disembodied voices. But while some ancient astronaut theorists believe this behavior resembles that of extraterrestrials, others claim that angels, jinn and other supernatural creatures have origins right here on Earth.

They call these beings "ultraterrestrial." Ultraterrestrials are possible beings that travel and visit us from other dimensions. We know that we all vibrate in the three-dimensional space at a certain frequency. It's very possible that other beings vibrate at a higher frequency and are able to pass more easily into other dimensions. The ultraterrestrial theory would also explain the folkloric creatures, the angelic creatures any sort of experience of a strange, supernatural, or alien being that's occurred throughout history.

Angels and demons. Giants and genies. Did they actually exist? And, if so, could they have come here from somewhere out of this world? But why? Were they sent here to shape mankind's past or its future? Did they mean to do us harm or good? Perhaps even more importantly: could they still be here, living among us, undetected?

Another Earth

Billions of Earth-like planets. Why would there be this vast universe and just us? Each capable of sustaining life. In many ways, it's like finding the Garden of Eden. And each with possible evidence that we are not alone. We have this imprint within all of us, that our origin is out there. That life as we know it, on planet Earth originated elsewhere.

Since the dawn of civilization, mankind has credited its origins to gods and other visitors from the stars. What if it were true? Did extraterrestrial beings really help to shape our history? And, if so, might this explain our search for another Earth?

July 23, 2015. After more than six years of observing over 150,000 star systems within the Milky Way galaxy, NASA scientists, using the Kepler Telescope, discover what they believe to be an Earth-like planet, located 1,400 light years away. Kepler-452B or Earth 2.0, as it has become known is 60% larger than Earth. The exo-planet orbits a star slightly larger and brighter than our sun and falls within that star's "Goldilocks zone" making it a leading candidate to prove life exists on a planet other than our own.

Some planets are too close to their stars, so they're too hot. Some of them are too far away, so they're too cold. Recently, they found one which they've actually called the Goldilocks planet. As you can probably surmise from that, that means that it's almost just right. What that means is that there's a potential that it might be teeming with life.

The problem looking for Earth-like planets beyond the solar system is they're hard to spot. There may be billions within our galaxy alone that satisfy roughly the conditions of being Earth-like. They have to have a magnetic field and a few other conditions that will be congenial for life, but the liquid water, as well, I think everybody agrees, is key.

The Kepler discovery made people sit up and take notice, because it would possibly have the all-important liquid water that is the key to looking for life as we know it beyond the solar system. Of the 100 billion stars that make up the Milky Way galaxy, astronomers now estimate that one in five has an Earth-sized planet

with the potential for life. And NASA scientists predict that we are likely to find signs of alien life by the year 2025, bringing us ever closer to answering the age-old question: "Are we really alone in the universe?" Humans are really excited about life on other planets. There's a lot of empty space out there, and it would be a big waste, if there wasn't more life.

Why would there be this vast universe and just us? Forever people have wondered, Are we alone? Is there life out there? Are there other intelligent beings? And that's why we're so insistent upon searching for another Earth. I think there's that need to realize that we're not alone in the universe. We want answers.

We're going out into space because we want to find out are there other beings out there like us? Since the Ancient Babylonians first documented observations of Venus, humans have speculated that inhabited worlds may exist beyond Earth. And from the time of the ancient Greeks, philosophers and scholars have theorized on the probability of the existence of otherworldly civilizations other than our own.

In 1961, radio astronomer Frank Drake was the first to publicly propose a mathematical argument for the likelihood of the existence of intelligent extraterrestrial life in the galaxy. Frank Drake developed an equation that took the probability of different things happening: Having the right type of sun, having the right type of planet, how many planets and stars there were and made an estimate of how likely life would be.

The Drake equation would seem to logically predict tens of thousands of civilizations out there, that we ought to be able to hear on radio traffic. But if there is such a high probability for the existence of intelligent life-forms elsewhere in the universe, why haven't we encountered them? If there are so many other planets out there, and if the chance for intelligent life out there is high, why hasn't anyone visited us? The human race should be typical of what intelligent life is like in the rest of the cosmos. Plus the cosmos is much older than the human race. We tend to expand into all possible living spaces.

Intelligent life in the rest of the universe should probably act like that, too. People like us should be filling the cosmos. Everywhere we point a radio telescope we should be picking up noise. Instead, there's nothing.

While radio telescopes have yet to pick up a transmission from other intelligent beings in the universe, ancient astronaut theorists propose that contact has, in fact, already taken place. And evidence of this can be found throughout the world.

The question "where are they?" should be answered with: "Look at the ancient astronaut theory," because we are suggesting that there is evidence that goes back thousands of years by the stories that we have of gods lowercase "G" descending from the sky. It doesn't matter on what continent. Every single conti-

nent was visited.

I would say that the evidence is there and it's all around us, whether it's in megalithic sites that are aligned to constellations, such as the Great Serpent Mound in Ohio. Even the pyramids at Giza. And even stories of beings coming down in spaceships, interacting with people. Evidence is overwhelming that there are extraterrestrials all over the universe, and that they're coming here.

According to ancient astronaut theorists, one of the earliest and most compelling pieces of evidence to support the notion that extraterrestrials have, in fact, visited Earth, can be found with an ancient Sumerian cylindrical seal known as VA243.

Author Zecharia Sitchin was the first to suggest that on this seal, which is estimated to be at least 4,500 years old, is a depiction of our solar system. You can see in the seal that there's a whole complete model of the solar system accurately being displayed with the sun in the center. Now, till the time of Copernicus and Galileo, no one knew that we actually orbited the sun, so the only explanation is someone who had this knowledge gave it to humanity, and that there has been extraterrestrial presence in interaction with people in the past. And we see this across the globe.

Throughout the world, ancient cultures have told stories of gods descended from specific star systems. The Maya associated their gods with the Pleiades star cluster, as did the Native Americans, hundreds of miles away. The Dogon tribe and the ancient Egyptians believed their gods came from the star Sirius. In old Egypt, we have, for example, Osiris, who comes from Orion. Osiris was married to Isis. Isis comes from the star of Sirius. These extraterrestrials, the so-called gods, they pointed up to the sky and said, "Look, this is our home."

Is it possible that there are intelligent beings inhabiting other planets within our solar system, as ancient astronaut theorists contend? If so, could they have once sought out Earth as we now seek other habitable planets? Perhaps further evidence will be revealed with our plans to colonize Mars.

Spring 2013. The Mars One project solicits candidates for their proposed settlement on Mars. Over 200,000 people apply for the chance to be the first humans to colonize the Red Planet. Only 24 will be selected. None are expected to return. The Mars One mission is a very ambitious mission. They've canvassed the whole world's aerospace contractors and tried to make heavy use of the experience on the space station, where they've made living modules. Those same modules can be brought to Mars and support human life.

Scientists are testing working models of living quarters for Mars, such as NASA's Deep Space Habitat. Engineers designed these pods to be constructed remotely, before humans arrive. Once built, the habitats will supply oxygen and water and minimize the harmful effects of atmospheric radiation to humans. Yet

even these engineering feats won't allow humans to live on Mars for extended periods of time.

We have tried experiments with actually making a survivable environment in a pod, and it seems to be very, very hard to do for a very long scale. If we want long-term habitation on Mars and colonization of Mars, personally, I vote for terraforming. Terraforming is the process of turning an environment unsuitable for human habitation into one that mankind can live in. Scientists are currently researching the various ways we might someday terraform an entire planet.

When you think about terraforming Mars, the key, really, is getting a dense atmosphere that forms protection from the radiation from the sun, makes the temperature really high enough, and gets things going with plant life and oxygen. So one question is, where do you get that denser atmosphere? Couple of options: There is various amounts of gases trapped in the polar caps, so you can imagine melting those, releasing the gas. Terraforming another planet is a very, very long-term prospect.

Now, if we were going to terraform Mars to make it more Earth-like, we can think of ways of doing that. We can seed it with microbes that might produce a thicker atmosphere. You can dramatically modify conditions on a planet by suitable intervention, and Mars would seem to be a good one to do it for.

Mars was once much more Earth-like. Perhaps we could bring it back, make it more Earth-like again. Earth's early atmosphere and Mars' present atmosphere, in composition, are very similar. Earth had a lot of water vapor, nitrogen, and carbon dioxide. That's what Mars' atmosphere consists of.

Ancient astronaut theorists propose that if humans are planning to one day give Mars a breathable atmosphere, extraterrestrials may have done the same thing with Earth, millions of years ago. There's a distinct possibility that the Earth could've been terraformed. When you look at the development of Earth, what you see is that, at every stage, the planet got exactly what it seemed to need to develop into this beautiful blue world that we live on. When we needed oxygen, there was bacteria introduced into the ecosystem that actually sucked up carbon dioxide and methane gas and-and pumped out oxygen.

We're looking at what Mars is, and we're thinking of trying to build an atmosphere and everything else. And the first question you'd have to ask yourself is: Did extraterrestrials come here and do the same thing? But how did our planet, that was once devoid of oxygen, turn into the lush green world we know today? Scientists have struggled for years to discover just how Earth became habitable.

There's always been a problem about life on Earth. Did it actually start here on Earth, or come here from somewhere else? There's no known transition from nonlife to life that we can all agree on. Seeing as we don't know how life began, it's up for grabs. But we know, on Earth, it was microbes that made the oxygen

atmosphere.

Although scientists agree that Earth's oxygenated atmosphere most likely can be attributed to the presence of microbes, many theories exist as to where exactly these organisms came from. One intriguing speculation that has caught the attention of ancient astronaut theorists involves grooved metal balls called Klerksdorp spheres. These mysterious round objects were found scattered in mineral deposits in South Africa that date back 3 billion years. There are people that argue that these spheres are natural, but there's really no natural objects that bear any resemblance to them at all. And the fact that they're buried in rock that is so old indicates that somebody sort of scattered them throughout the planet. They appear to be metallic, constructed spheres in which you could have placed bacterial life that would definitely have been able to then spill out into the ecosystem, multiply, divide, and change the environment, exactly as we're proposing to do on the planet Mars.

We might say that this is just a natural occurring thing on Earth, but this may be evidence that Earth was seeded by some kind of bacteria or microbes brought here and what we have today has been purposely created by beings with tremendous powers and knowledge. Did extraterrestrial beings introduce organisms to Earth that started life, just as humans may someday do to Mars? If so, could our ancestral origin actually come from another planet in the galaxy? The answer may be right in front of us, lying within the physiology of our own bodies.

Tell al-Uhaymir, Iraq. Here, in what was once the ancient Sumerian city of Kish, archaeologists unearthed the world's oldest written document. The Kish tablet dates to 3,500 BC, and is believed to predate both the Sumerian cuneiform and Egyptian hieroglyphic writing by nearly a hundred years. Developing the ability to express thoughts through written language is one of the first ways in which man separated itself from the rest of the animal kingdom.

In the 5,000 years since, humans have harnessed electricity, split the atom, developed computers, and placed a man on the Moon. No other species on Earth can claim such unique achievements in such a short span of time. In comparison to other animals, our evolution is pretty brief. It's been a fairly short time, only a couple of million years, probably, since the first hominids. One of the great scientific questions is why is it our species uniquely arose into this truly advanced technological intelligence that we have. Clearly, there's nothing else on planet Earth that is like us.

There are many intelligences, but nothing is wielding technology to the extent that we do. If we just had to sort of go back to the jungle, the proverbial jungle, and just survive, most of us wouldn't really live for very long. Human beings, apart from their intelligence, really are not very well-suited to occupying a wide range of environments. In addition to our incredible intelligence, biologists

have also noted contrasts between human physiology and other animals.

Compared to other animals, I think we're a little odd. A baby horse is born, for instance, it's able to walk around and do its own thing, like, immediately. The same is certainly not true of a of a human infant. We are pretty helpless. We're born before we're quite neurologically cooked. There are many vulnerabilities which go alongside our much-vaunted intelligence. We became bipeds and that freed up our forelimbs to be able to manipulate objects, make tools and so on.

But it comes at a price, because we've got these back problems. Lower back pain is something that is virtually unknown in other primate species, whereas it's something that is very common in contemporary humans.

In 2013, ecologist Dr. Ellis Silver set forth in his book Humans Are Not From Earth a possible theory to explain why humans seem so evolutionarily unsuited to the planet. Dr. Ellis Silver developed an idea that perhaps the human race did not actually naturally evolve here on the Earth, but somewhere else. Silver's book raises a lot of very provocative and intriguing questions.

For example, why is it that we get cataracts from the sun? Why is it that the sun seems to hurt us if we go out for too long? So Dr. Silver suggests that we might've come from a planet with different solar exposure. We also have 223 genes that appear in human DNA that do not appear in any other species on Earth, suggesting, again, that there's something unusual about us.

They've discovered that astronauts, when they're in space, their circadian rhythms actually change from 24 hours like we have when we're here on Earth to 24.9 hours, which is the exact circadian rhythm or the exact length of a Martian day, not an Earth day. The patterns of who we are as human beings doesn't fit into some of the other creatures that are on this planet.

Dr. Silver, his theory was that we were either brought here or seeded here, but clearly of an extraterrestrial origin. We are, in a sense, transplanted here from some other solar system. And Neanderthals were already here and we are a cross-bred part-alien race that's part Neanderthal and part extraterrestrial.

Might Dr. Silver's observations of human physiology be proof that we are a hybrid species, one whose origin comes from a celestial place? Ancient astronaut theorists say yes, and claim further evidence can be found in the narratives of numerous religions.

Brigham Young, one of the most important leaders of the Mormon religion, proposed that the biblical Adam was not created on Earth, but was born to parents on another world and then was brought to our planet.

In the Zohar, the primary text of Jewish mysticism, a similar story is told. Adam actually had parents. A mother and a father. And that God took Adam from whatever place that he came from we don't understand what that is, another dimension, another world, we don't know. We are half physical and we are half some-

thing much greater. Celestial, extraterrestrial, divine.

According to the ancient astronaut theory, we were created in the image of the gods and those stories are reflected in all of our ancient legends. For example, the Native American culture clearly states that our entire planet was seeded. In the ancient American world, part of their core belief system is that they may not have originated on Earth. We know that the Hopi, for example, believed that they were brought to the Earth by star people from the Orion system.

Is it really possible that our origins are not entirely from this planet? And if so, does this explain why we are drawn to the search for an other Earth? Perhaps the answers lie in ancient tales told across the world of a paradise lost forever.

In October of 2018, the James Webb Space Telescope the most powerful telescope ever built will take its place in the cosmos, nearly one million miles from Earth. It is just the latest tool in our endless pursuit of locating another habitable planet. Since Galileo Galilei first aimed a telescope skyward in 1609, billions of dollars and countless resources have been spent on humanity's search for an other Earth. It is more than a search for intelligent life in the universe. The quest to explore the universe is nothing less than our longing for transcendence. It is a search for meaning. It is a search for what is beyond our understanding.

Could there also be a yearning and a longing for some other planet that we came from? And so when we look up at the stars, there's this genetic beckoning that we feel to want to explore, to want to find out what happened to us.

How did we end up here? Is it possible that our attempt to locate life on other planets is, in fact, a quest to locate our extraterrestrial origins, as ancient astronaut theorists propose? If so, is this drive deeply ingrained in our genetic memory? In many ways, it's like finding the Garden of Eden, where we came from. And perhaps the Garden of Eden was on another planet, and this is part of our own DNA, to find out where we came from. The tale of a lost paradise is among the most enduring myths in the world.

Celtic legends speak of the mysterious Island of Avalon that required supernatural transport to visit. The Buddhist and Hindu traditions tell of the forbidden land of Shambhala. And in the Taoist tradition, they refer to various celestial paradises where the immortals reside. In the Taoist tradition, there's a belief that, immortals who ascend to these paradises and to heavens, they can actually be demoted for bad behavior or misconduct, and banished. And when they are banished, they are banished, typically, back to Earth.

Might the cross-cultural stories of a utopian world be not mythology, but actual history? Could these stories be evidence that life came to Earth from another planet? Ancient astronaut theorists say yes, and suggest that further proof may be found in the historical records of a tiny farming town in England.

Woolpit Village. The 12th century AD. Two small children mysteriously ap-

pear near the opening of a cave a boy and a girl speaking in a language that is indecipherable. But even more odd their skin is green.

The farmers in the area who were harvesting vegetables came upon these two children. Their skin was green, and their clothing was said to be made of a strange fabric. It was a fabric unfamiliar to the people who were describing them. The children are immediately whisked off and put into isolation from the rest of the village for several days, because no one is sure if they're actually human.

The children said that they came from the land of Saint Martin, a land that was, in many ways, much like Earth. They described the place that they came from as not being as bright as our land is. There was no bright sun, there was no dark night, but it was a sort of twilight land with the sky the color of early evening. Prominent 12th century historian William of Newburgh included a detailed account of the Green Children in his major work, History of English Affairs. He noted that they eventually acclimated to their new environment. The children gradually became part of the community. The boy, the younger of the two children, died, but the girl survived, and there are some serious tracking of her descendants, indicating that she is a real person in history.

Many theories have been proposed as to where exactly these children came from. The most popular theory seems to be that they came from another planet, a planet with a different type of orbit, a planet that was not exposed to the sun.

Does the well-documented account of the Green Children of Woolpit give credence to the existence of another inhabited world separate from our own? Some ancient astronaut theorists suggest that another Earth may exist, not in space, but deep within the Earth, right under our feet.

June 13, 2014. Scientists researching the Earth's mantle announce that they have found what they believe to be a vast body of water, three times the volume of all of our oceans combined, contained within a mineral layer The discovery shakes the foundation of what scientists and scholars thought they knew about the ground under our feet. We have just scratched the surface of the Earth. We drilled down, like, eight miles, and we had to stop because it got too hot. Out of 4,000 miles basically to the core of the Earth we went down eight. That's nothing.

We have more than 70 active space programs right now. We can tell you more about the surface of the Moon than we can the surface underneath our own oceans. Our scientific understanding of the internal structure of the Earth is primarily based on observations of seismic waves generated during earthquakes and knowledge of Earth's gravitation field.

Since we have not actually drilled down far enough to confirm these findings, could it be that we may be wrong about the composition of our own Earth? Some ancient astronaut theorists say yes, and suggest that according to our earliest mythologies, an other Earth might not be found in the heavens, but deep within

our own planet. One of the most consistent themes that we find in ancient cultures, when we travel around the world, is the idea that there is another world, another Earth, inside of the planet.

One of those is the Maya tradition. They have a holy book called the Popol Vuh. Inside this book, it talks about two twin boys that came up out of the Earth, and were actually the first humans on the planet. And to this day, they still believe that life force comes from inside the planet, not from outside, in heaven. The Mayans have this, the Tibetans have this, the Hopi Indians have this.

Within Buddhism, there's stories of a place called Agarta, or Agarte, which is an inner world. And it's inhabited, too, by people, and that they are an advanced race. And even that they have trains and vehicles that are moving through this inner Earth. The most ancient teachings share with us the shocking revelation that the Garden of Eden was on no place on the face of the Earth, but rather, the Earth is hollow, and that the Garden of Eden is an entire domain in inner Earth. So, are these stories literal? There are those who believe that they are.

Is it possible that an other Earth can be located within the confines of our own planet? Historically, underground realms were not relegated to mere mythology. Well-respected scientists and mathematicians have long speculated about a theory that became known as Hollow Earth. The scientist Edmond Halley is most famous for Halley's Comet. He was also very interested in the Earth, and one of the challenges is, was trying to figure out what was the real structure of the inside of the Earth. He had a fascinating theory of not just a hollow Earth, but a Earth with multiple layers and many different atmospheres with many different layers of land and earth, circling and being concentric as you went towards the center.

Euler put forth his own Hollow Earth theory, with no concentric shells and a sun at the center, spanning 600 miles. Euler was a gifted mathematician. He developed this idea that the planet, Earth, is not only hollow but the poles are actually thinned. And there are actually entrances into the inner core at the North and South Poles of the Earth. He imagined that there were advanced civilizations living inside the planet.

Ideas of an occupied Hollow Earth would be revisited nearly two centuries later, in 1947, when famous polar explorer Admiral Richard Byrd flew reconnaissance missions over the North Pole. Byrd allegedly reported in his private journal, about a mysterious land beyond the North Pole, which he called the Center of the Great Unknown. Admiral Richard Byrd was able to fly to the North Pole and back, and recorded flying over lush green areas where none should have been. And then, three years later, he flew over the South Pole.

It's rumored that when Admiral Byrd's task force actually got to Antarctica, that one of the first things they discovered was an entrance into a Hollow Earth civilization that was populated by very, very advanced beings. Admiral Byrd made

a lot of unusual statements, including talking about what he called a new kind of craft that could fly from pole to pole. This was reported in newspapers in Chile and Argentina and ultimately in English papers, too. And when Byrd got back to the United States, he was brought back to Washington, where he was questioned very heavily about his statements. And allegedly he was told to stop talking about this.

Is it possible that entrances to another world can be found at the Earth's poles? And if so, did Admiral Byrd actually pass through one of them? According to some ancient astronaut theorists, such gateways do exist, but rather than leading to inner Earth, they may be portals to another dimension.

Lively, Ontario, Canada. Just over one mile deep underground is one of the most isolated physics labs in the world, SNOLAB. The facility was built deep within the Earth in order to block out cosmic radiation. This could allow scientists to possibly catch a glimpse of an element that they are confident exists throughout the cosmos, but have been unable to detect. Physicists claim that everything we can observe accounts for less than five percent of the universe.

What constitutes the rest is completely unknown, but is thought to include a mysterious substance called dark matter. We know that most of the matter in the universe is not made of atoms or atomic nuclei. It's something else entirely.

There's a long list of what dark matter might be, and some things we know about already, black holes, for example, that's making up part of the mass of the universe. If you look out in the solar system, you can see the orbits of various galaxies, universes, solar systems, planets, all of these, and you can map their orbits, and you realize that there's missing matter that you can't see through light. This is what we call dark matter.

The existence of dark matter was not scientifically accepted until the 1980s. Since that time, many scientific speculations have been made as to its true nature. Theories range from it being the glue that holds together the visible universe to a shadow galaxy that contains within it a parallel universe. One theory is that the dark matter particles are particles that are not really part of this universe. These hidden dimensions somehow allows this dark matter to exist. It's like a secret room.

You own a big mansion and it turns out there's a secret room in it and you just don't know where it is. Scientists are saying these higher dimensions may, in fact, coexist with our own and could, in fact, represent habitable layers of reality that are hidden from us a world that is outside of our physical ability to measure but that has people living in it. And those people could be coming and going to our reality all the time.

Could an extraterrestrial world actually be located in a parallel universe, hidden within dark matter? If so, might our current scientific exploration of dark matter lead us to discover that we are not alone in the cosmos? But whether an

other Earth exists in another dimension under our feet or in a distant galaxy what would its discovery mean for the future of humanity? If we were to discover the other Earth, the place we have sought, the missing world, it would be profoundly humbling.

So this would be quite a paradigm shift. History would change in a very major way. If we were to find another planet with life on it, it would affirm what spiritual and sacred traditions have been saying: that we are, in fact, part of a larger family of, perhaps, other civilizations. We have this cosmic origin. We have this imprint within all of us that our origin is out there.

If we discover intelligent life, the question we then have to ask, are those the same people that visited us in the past? Is mankind on the brink of uncovering definitive evidence that we are not alone? Will we learn that there is other intelligent life in the universe, perhaps far older and more advanced than humans? And might such a discovery force us to redefine everything we know about ourselves? Perhaps, one day soon, we will find that there is an other Earth and not just one, but thousands.

Alien Evolution

Mysterious skulls.

The DNA didn't match anything known to be human. This could be reptilian type of humanoid life. The Apache had a demonic figure who could petrify you through its gaze.

In cultures throughout the world, there are stories of strange humanlike gods. Bizarre mutations. And terrifying monsters. Could our ancestors have really encountered these otherworldly beings? And might they have a connection to us? What we have are remnants of the teachers that visited mankind in the remote past. Our DNA contains a lost extraterrestrial gene that's now resurfacing at the right time.

Since the dawn of civilization, mankind has credited its origins to gods and other visitors from the stars. Might humans be just one link in the chain of alien evolution?

Paracas skull number 44. Discovered in 2012, it has a weight of 2.8 pounds, adult male skull. It has a cranial capacity of 1,500 cubic centimeters, And it is missing a sagittal suture, the connective tissue joint found between the parietal bones in all human skulls. This is just one of hundreds of strange, misshapen skulls that have been found on the southern coast of Peru, dating back to 1927. It was at this time that archaeologist Julio Tello first excavated a massive burial complex, thought to have been built by the Paracas people who lived in the region from 800 BC to 100 BC.

Julio C. Tello was the father of Peruvian archaeology and in the 1920s, he discovered mummy bundles. And in each mummy bundle was a person with an elongated skull. They were buried in family mausoleums, in some cases as deep as 30 feet into the bedrock.

Mainstream archaeologists say the elongation is most likely the result of head binding, which involves wrapping the heads of infants while their skulls are still soft in order to change the shape. It is a practice found in numerous cultures throughout the world that dates back thousands of years. But why would people desire to elongate the heads of their children? Ancient astronaut theorists sug-

gest that head binding originated with primitive humans who were attempting to imitate the appearance of extraterrestrial visitors.

But according to researcher Brien Foerster, the assistant director of the Paracas History Museum, head binding would not account for the other anomalies that the Paracas skulls exhibit. About five percent of the elongated skulls that we find in Paracas are so complex in shape and size that it's hard to believe that they're the result of any form of cranial deformation or head binding. Not only are they elongated vertically, but also the eye sockets are much larger than normal. There are two holes in the back of the skull called foramen, through which blood and nerve flow occurred. And also their jaws were very robust.

Among the largest of them we find skulls 60% heavier than normal human skulls and a brain capacity that is 2.5 times larger than the normal human brain. But if these elongated skulls were not the result of the ancient practice of head binding, then just who or what were these mysterious beings? In 2014, DNA testing was performed on Paracas skull number 44, which rendered surprising results.

Some initial DNA testing has been done, and the results, according to the geneticist, are quite startling. There were certain segments of the DNA that didn't match anything known to be human. What it suggests to me is that Paracas could very well have been an ancient bloodline related to Homo sapiens but not specifically Homo sapiens itself.

When you look at this kind of archaeological evidence, you're seeing concrete, tangible, DNA testable proof that extraterrestrials walked on Earth right among us. Personally, I think it is quite possible that what we have there are remnants of the so-called teachers that visited mankind in the remote past. Could it be that this skull and other similar skulls found in southern Peru are something other than human? While mainstream scholars continue to dismiss this possibility, there is now evidence that at one time the Earth was inhabited by other species that possessed intelligence equal to or even greater than humans.

Gibraltar. September 1, 2014. Inside Gorham's Cave on the edge of the Mediterranean Sea, anthropologists announce a finding that fundamentally changes our understanding of early human history. A pattern of crosshatched lines carved into the rock over 39,000 years ago is the first known example of cave art created not by our ancestors but by another intelligent species, the Neanderthals. Previous to this, it was generally regarded that only anatomically modern humans had that capability, that cave paintings and etchings and making of figurines was really something that was restricted to modern humans. And so the Gibraltar site clearly indicates that Neanderthals had the capacity for symbolic representation.

Like humans, Neanderthals are thought to have evolved from Homo erectus, but contrary to popular belief, they are not our ancestors. They were actually a

separate species that lived alongside early humans. More and more evidence is coming to light, that suggests that Neanderthals were at least socially intelligent, at least thinking in symbolic behavior, and therefore may have even been, as far as we know, may have been even more intelligent than-than us. We find lots of evidence that Neanderthals used tools, perhaps in different ways than we did. Certainly, the discovery of graves where flowers are buried. They loved their children just as we love ours.

The technology available to them is only now being discovered. DNA studies show that Neanderthals lived among modern humans for thousands of years and interbred with them before becoming extinct. And they were not the only other intelligent humanlike species in prehistoric times.

In 2003, scientists identified floresiensis known as the Hobbit people in Indonesia. And as recently as 2008, the species Denisovan hominin was discovered in southern Siberia. What is intriguing about this find is the DNA evidence suggests that they are genetically distinct from both Neanderthals and anatomically modern humans, suggesting perhaps that at 40,000 years ago, you had as many as three different human forms on planet Earth. No, there absolutely have to be still unknown human lineages out there, whether they are totally different species or varieties. I'm sure that the paleontologists of the present day and the near future will find more of our family tree.

What we're now seeing a Lord of the Rings type situation in which there are multiple hominid populations coexisting on Earth at the same time. When we look at the Denisovans, we're seeing that they actually have traces in their DNA of a species that is completely unlike anything we've seen anywhere else on Earth. We don't know where it comes from, and we don't know who these people are. It's a complete baffling mystery.

Did Neanderthals and other ancient hominids possess capabilities on par with, or perhaps even exceeding, those of our human ancestors? And if science is only now discovering the truth about these species, then what other forms of intelligent life may have also roamed the Earth thousands of years ago? Might humans have shared the Earth with, and interbred with, species not indigenous to this planet? Ancient astronaut theorists suggest there may be further clues to be found with Paracas skull number 44, by reconstructing its face.

New York City. March 27, 2015. Brien Foerster has enlisted artist Marcia Moore to help him examine Paracas skull number 44 in an entirely new way. Drawing on her experience doing facial reconstructions with 3-D models, Marcia will try to bring the ancient skull back to life by scanning it onto a computer and digitally rebuilding its face. So, the first thing that we're going to do I'm going to get a visual. And now it's going to laser-cut slices of this skull. And it's going to patch up this entire skull to make a 3-D model. And we'll get to an accurate feel of this

individual.

Up here on the computer this is how we generated the skull model. With all of these little dots, the laser picked up and was able to create a fairly accurate rendering of this skull. That's amazing.

Analyzing the bone structure, Marcia begins to generate virtual layers of muscle and tissue to re-create the facial anatomy of the Paracas skull. You can tell by this skull, the cheeks are prominent. The chin is very prominent. The eyes obviously the sockets are much larger, and that's always difficult. I'm adding a little bit more length to the neck.

I think that probably this skull had a very strong neck, so added material there. Create the cranial formation of the skull. Based on the shape of the skull, Marcia approximates where to add additional tissue and muscle until finally a face emerges.

That's remarkable.

Yeah, so I'm going to show you the build-up, slowly building up the cheeks, the jawline, the eyes. This, again, is a reconstruction, but it's an interpretation of what this physical could have looked like.

And here it is. Well, you have brought a 2,000-year-old skull to life. And answers some questions, but presents many more.

Absolutely.

Marcia's interpretation I find very intriguing because what she has been able to represent is atypical of the native people that we find in coastal Peru today.

The Paracas culture disappeared 2,000 years ago. They left no descendants, nor did they leave oral tradition or written documentation of any sort. So we have no idea, in fact, who they were and where they came from. From Marcia's interpretation, I believe that it is possible that beings have come from other parts of our universe to this planet and have mingled with the genetics that were here. I believe that they're a subspecies of humanity.

Could this be the face of an alien-human hybrid? Or might Paracas skull number 44 have origins completely outside of planet Earth, as some ancient astronaut theorists suggest? I have seen those skulls close up. And the moment I was able to do this, it changes everything because if you compare a skull where you can prove that the skull was artificially elongated, and you compare that to one of the Paracas skulls, then you can see a marked difference between the two. I think, personally, that they are themselves the extraterrestrials.

Is Paracas skull number 44 evidence of another intelligent perhaps even extraterrestrial species living among humans in the distant past? Ancient astronaut theorists suggest that the facial reconstruction does resemble an ancient ruler that they believe was from the stars the Egyptian pharaoh Akhenaten. He has big

eyes, he has an extended head. And in some ways, he looks like one of the Atenists like Akhenaten, or their children with large extended heads.

Akhenaten ruled in the 14th century BC, and was considered a heretical pharaoh for changing the polytheistic religion of ancient Egypt. He declared there was only one god: Aten. A god he depicted as a disk in the sky. Akhenaten became enthralled with the Aten disk. And the Aten disk was something that was supposedly the sun, but it was depicted in a completely different way than the Egyptians had depicted the sun before. And so it's interesting to think of the Aten disk as possibly some kind of a spaceship. And so, when you see these Atenists like Akhenaten, you have to wonder if they're not some kind of extraterrestrials. They look a lot like Grey aliens.

Akhenaten's reign also marked a radical change in art, transitioning from idealistic portrayals of people to much more realistic renditions a fact which has only added to the speculation about the ancient pharaoh and his family's origins. There are so many illustrations of them painted on the temple walls, as well as granite sculptures of Akhenaten, of his wife Nefertiti, of their daughter Meritaten. Even King Tut was one of the children of Akhenaten and Nefertiti. There are busts of King Tut that also show an elongated skull. We're also seeing that they have a very narrow ribcage. And the distance between their neck and their waist is longer than typical humans would have on Earth.

You look at this granite bust of Meritaten, where her head extends all the way back, there's no hair, and you tell me that if a guy actually made that as a mistake that he would still be allowed to work or even allowed to finish the sculpture? He was sculpting what they really look like.

Is the facial reconstruction of the Paracas skull the face of an ancient astronaut? Does its similarity to the depictions of the Egyptian pharaoh Akhenaten provide evidence that our planet has, in fact, been visited by extraterrestrials? Ancient astronaut theorists say yes, and believe that further proof of an extraterrestrial presence here on Earth can be found within humanity itself.

Houston, Texas. Doctors at the Texas Heart Institute examine a 59-year-old man complaining of chest pains and make an astounding discovery: The patient has a three-chambered heart, similar to that of a reptile. Researchers attributed the rare condition to an evolutionary phenomenon called atavism, when a lost trait of a distant ancestor reemerges in a modern organism.

So the idea is, if you look at where we evolve from, we were first fish. Fish have a two-chambered heart. And then we came on land we're more like a reptile. That has a three-chambered heart. And then eventually a four-chambered heart as we became mammals and then humans. So interestingly, during development, that same sequence of evolution is played out again as embryos. So if there's any sort of defect in the embryo along the way, it could get stalled out at

that earlier state. And now this man has a heart that's more typical of our distant ancestors, the reptiles.

While the discovery of a human with a reptilian heart is incredibly rare, other genetic conditions have been found that suggest a link with reptiles. Since the 1800s, over 100 cases of human tails have been reported in medical journals. People with the disease ichthyosis have dry, scaly skin. And people with the diseases called syndactyly and ectrodactyly have fused fingers and clawlike hands.

But if such anatomical irregularities are a link to our ancient ancestors, as some scientists suggest, could it be that they are not the remnants of a reptilian stage in human development, but instead reveal that humans once comingled with reptilian aliens? Some theorists say yes, and believe that further clues can be found in the stories of China's first emperor, Fu Xi.

Fu Xi is one of the mythical rulers of China, and he is considered to be, the original or prototypical man. He was created along with his sister Nu Wa. They were humanoid in form, in the sense that their upper bodies were that of humans, but their lower bodies were that of snakes. And they're often represented with snake tails intertwined together.

Similar stories of reptilian humanoid beings exist in cultures around the ancient world, including Japan, Greece and South America. We even have good drawings and reliefs of many of these fantastic creatures. And so is it possible that some of these creatures really are aliens that look like that? And it seems like, in some cases, that is probably the case. Other unusual anomalies also appear to mirror the descriptions of divine beings from ancient texts.

Millions of infants are born with blue patches of skin called Mongolian spots, evoking the blue-skinned gods common to India and Egypt. There have also been many cases of gigantism throughout history, bringing to mind biblical stories of the Nephilim giants that were said to be the hybrid offspring of humans and divine beings called the Watchers. Within us is the whole evolutionary development of humankind, as well as the other species that humans developed from reptiles, fish and so forth.

Extrapolating this idea, if extraterrestrials had a hand in retooling our DNA, then do we also carry their genetic makeup within us, as we would? We know today that our DNA contains a lot of junk DNA that we still don't understand. So when we see these genetic anomalies surface in physical form in children, it could be that it's not an anomaly. It's actually a lost extraterrestrial gene, a marker that's now resurfacing at the right time.

Like the Neanderthals, did extraterrestrials breed with early man thousands of years ago? Did they leave behind genetic evidence in our DNA that still exists today? Ancient astronaut theorists say yes, and suggest that Earth may at one time have been home to not one alien race, but many.

LAST EXIT TO EARTH

West Virginia. September 1952. Multiple witnesses report seeing a strange ball of light shooting across the night sky and landing in a nearby wooded area. Those who investigate the crash site describe seeing a ten-foot-tall birdlike creature with glowing red eyes.

It was this huge, humanoid-type figure anywhere from about ten feet to 12 feet high, had these fiery, blazing eyes and was emitting these sparks and flashes of light. It was described as having a cowl-like head, not unlike an ace of spades card in a deck of cards.

The entire group was unanimous in their belief that the object or the creature was utterly real, that it was connected with the overflight of the strange light and it was also connected with this red pulsating light that they saw.

Curiously, Native American mythology also describes a similar half-bird, half-human creature that shared the planet with mankind thousands of years ago. The Apache had a demonic figure in their mythology, the giant owl man, who could petrify you through its gaze. It was truly a terrifying presence that could come at any time and particularly in the night sky, when owls fly. This is a pretty common theme in a lot of Native American mythology, that there was a time in the past when the Earth was overrun by pretty scary monsters of various forms.

The big owl or the owl man is one of these sort of representatives. Might the stories of owl men and other strange creatures describe beings that the Native Americans actually encountered? Ancient astronaut theorists say yes and point to similar creation myths from across the world of gods that resemble not just anthropomorphic birds but also reptiles, insects and sea creatures.

All around the world, we have figurines and carvings and paintings, rock paintings of these very bizarre creatures that can be found not only on every continent, but once you compare them, they're also incredibly similar. So one has to wonder if these figurines and these statues of these different depictions of what they referred to as the gods, if they're actually rooted in some type of reality. Did our ancestors really encounter these intelligent life-forms thousands of years ago? And if so, just what were they?

Cambridge, Massachusetts. February 2013. Analyzing data gathered by NASA's Kepler space telescope, astronomers at the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics announce that six percent of all red dwarf stars have habitable, Earth-like planets. Because red dwarf stars burn much longer than our sun, the discovery raises the possibility that life on these planets could be much older and much different than life on Earth. The environment plays a really pivotal role in sort of the direction that organisms evolve. And so you can imagine that evolution played out on a different planet might follow the same types of rules but have completely different end products, and so it'd look completely different.

Just go to any other star with planets around it. Intelligence is going to hap-

pen because of crises. It's going to happen because you can only survive with that intelligence. But it could be from a reptile, that we were reptile-equivalent. It could be from a quadruped. It might be from a mollusk-like creature. The cause is probably going to be the same. The end result, anatomically, totally different. There could be a myriad of different forms that intelligent life takes throughout the cosmos.

When we look to the earthly record of otherworldly beings that have visited Earth, they exhibit different characteristics. They have bird heads, dog heads, reptilian-type forms. It's possible that these are the forms that these beings take on their home planet, and they might even coexist with beings that are even different from them.

Is it possible that, like the Neanderthals, Denisovans and Floresiensis that existed alongside humans here on Earth, there are similar intelligent beings that evolved differently from us on planets all across the universe? And if many such species do exist, might Earth have been visited by more than just one race of aliens? Some theorists believe that the answers lie not only in stories of divine beings from the past but in sightings that continue to this very day.

Fort McDowell, Arizona. February 2015. Thousands flock to this small desert community to attend the annual International UFO Congress. Many attendees and speakers share stories of being abducted by aliens, and their accounts describe extraterrestrials that take a variety of physical forms. Within the field of ufology, there are multiple types of aliens reported. This includes winged humanoids. Like Mothman, the Houston Batman. It also includes so-called insectoids, which as their names suggest, they look like large insects. And then we have the reptilians, bipedal reptile-type creatures.

I think it's highly possible that they've adapted and developed physically in those fashions in relation to the conditions on their relative home planets. I think there are all kinds of creatures with intelligence in this universe that would shock us. I think your environment determines what you're going to end up looking like eventually. I think, after time, that complexity of who you are physically adapts to what that planet is.

If you look at some of the Sumerian illustrations, you see an avian bird head on top of a very strong human body. You look on the Egyptian paintings, and you have a human with an elongated skull and very green skin. And there is a one-to-one correlation between modern sightings that people are reporting, both from abduction contact experiences, as well as what we hear from insider testimony, and what we see in the most ancient records of contact with the gods. It's the same people. They never really left.

Could there be a connection between the strange-looking gods depicted by ancient civilizations and these present-day encounters with extraterrestrials?

Are we, in fact, seeing similar beings to the ones described by our ancestors thousands of years ago? Despite the many different kinds of aliens reported, there are certain distinct similarities within such sightings.

MUFON, the Mutual UFO Network, is one of the longest-lasting, most respected UFO research groups in the world. MUFON's studies of UFO landings and humanoid cases has shown that most UFO events involving entities revolve around sightings of creatures that are humanoid, that's to say two arms, two legs, a body and a head. When we look at all of the different reports of extraterrestrials coming here to Earth, and they're all generally humanoid in form. And it would seem that the human form is very much a universal form.

If intelligent life would evolve much differently on other planets, as mainstream science suggests, then why would so many people describe encounters with extraterrestrials that have human characteristics? There may well have been some original proto-alien civilization that seeded the universe. Over time, the image of creatures with two arms, two legs, a torso and a head, two eyes and a mouth pretty much rules throughout the entire spectrum of UFO activity and sightings. Now, that would imply that our lineage is something that is bipedal.

Whether a creature walks upright with the face of an insect or the face of a human doesn't really matter. You still have a two-legged creature that originated somewhere. Given the number of humanoid-appearing gods, it suggests that there is a common ancestor for all intelligent life in the universe and perhaps we're on the verge of rediscovering that common ancestor.

Could there be one common source for all intelligent life in the universe? A primordial species that seeded different planets with beings similar to ourselves? Ancient astronaut theorists believe the ultimate truth about mankind's origins might be found by examining not only our past but also our future.

June 2013. In an article for Forbes, graphic artist and researcher Nickolay Lamm illustrates just how the human face might change over the next 100,000 years. With the help of a computational biologist and taking into account future technological, environmental and genetic influences, he came up with eerie renderings that show an increasingly large cranium with a pronounced forehead, huge eyes and more pigmented skin tone.

As far as the future, it's always really hard to predict, especially in terms of Homo sapiens sapiens, because we've been so good at modifying our environment through our technology. So if you try to think about what we might look like in the future, again, it's a bit hard, because we don't exactly know, what these environmental pressures may be on us right now.

While Lamm's work was dismissed by some scientists as conjecture, anthropologists have found that humanity has changed greatly over the past 200,000 years. Homo sapiens have developed more delicate skeletons, smaller faces and

more pointed chins. And recent studies have shown the human body is still undergoing significant changes. So over the last tooth sizes have reduced very, very dramatically. And this is largely the product of expansion of both cooking and ultimately the development of pottery.

These cultural innovations for changing what we eat and how we eat led to dramatic declines in how large our jaws were and ultimately what our tooth sizes look like. The future direction of human evolution is difficult to chart, but certainly we would think that some continued expansion of brain size may be something that we're going to continue to see as we move forward in human evolution.

In 2012, scientists from the University of Tennessee announced findings that show that human skull size has also increased dramatically just since the late 1800s. What they found is totally amazing. The average height of the skull increased by an astonishing eight millimeters, or almost .3 inches. The actual increase in brain volume caused by this height change is 200 cubic centimeters, which is the size of a tennis ball. Our jaws are becoming longer and narrower, and the size of the head is becoming bigger.

Well, it starts to sound pretty familiar, doesn't it? Ancient astronaut theorists speculate that extended space travel may also lead us to appear more like the Greys in the distant future. Some have suggested that the reason why the Greys have these what appear to be atrophied bodies is because that over time their bodies changed. They, too, at some point, had larger muscles, but because they became space travelers their muscles atrophied.

When you go to space, you don't have that pressure pushing down on you, so those muscles aren't used, and so you lose muscle very rapidly. Also associated with that your bones begin to atrophy. We're talking about longer and longer missions out into space, going to Mars, going farther. And so astronauts will be subjected to these stresses for a long period of time.

Is it possible that the Grey aliens at one time looked more like us when they were planet bound? And so we're on that same track. And we are becoming more and more like these Grey aliens themselves. Our lineage has come about due to other extraterrestrials that are similar to us. Perhaps the lineage began elsewhere millions and millions of years ago.

Are humans and perhaps even other extraterrestrial races that our ancestors encountered descendants of the Greys? Did these otherworldly travelers generate intelligent life not only here on Earth, but throughout the universe? And might the course of human evolution lead us to become more and more like them? Perhaps we will discover that our true destiny is to continue their mission and one day join our alien ancestors in the stars.

Alien Robots

Incredible strength. Superior intelligence. And the ability to reproduce.

You had the creation of a superhuman that was indestructible, invincible. The ultimate goal is to become an immortal god. You have a robotic consciousness that has become something we would think of as a person. But is this obsession with creating counterfeit humans really pointing the way to mankind's future or to its past? Another civilization has done the same thing hundreds of thousands of years before us. We may be living in a universe where the real intelligences out there are robots. Could there be a connection between aliens and robots?

Kansai Science City, Japan. At the Advanced Telecommunications Research Institute, Dr. Hiroshi Ishiguro and his team are developing a series of robots. Artificial humans that are incredibly lifelike, both in their appearance and in their facial gestures. This robot, part of the Geminoid series, is designed to look identical to its maker. But what separates it from other robots of its type is the number of miniature motors, called actuators, used to mimic human expression. While most use ten to 12, the latest Geminoids use over 50. The robot is programmed to mimic as closely as possible the movements a human makes while at rest. It responds spontaneously to being touched or when asked a question. It can also be remotely operated.

While the Geminoid robots focus primarily on replicating facial expression, engineers at the University of Texas. Human Centered Robotics Lab have developed a robot named Dreamer that can perform an equally impressive series of sophisticated body movements. We made Dreamer more humanlike through features and shapes and kind of dimensions of a human. And at the same time making the movements much more humanlike by understanding and learning from the human. So one thing that makes unique the movement of Dreamers is what we call the whole body control.

Although Dreamer's torso rests on a wheeled base, a bipedal set of robotic legs are currently being developed which will make Dreamer fully mobile within two years. Ultimately, we want these machines to live 100 years unassisted. Without any supervision whatsoever.

By combining the lifelike characteristics of androids like those developed by Hiroshi Ishiguro with the mobility of robots like Dreamer, scientists believe we might soon see a time when artificial humans will be virtually identical to the real thing. We're going to be able to actually create very humanlike robotic systems to the point that they are nearly indistinguishable, both in movement and in morphology. You look at something like the sort of entities that were dealt with in the movie Blade Runner, the kinds of Turing tests that were done there to try to spot the androids.

I think that in principle, we could have androids passing a sophisticated version of the Turing test that would force the machine to think reflectively about its own consciousness, about its own past, about its own feelings, and I think that this should not be impossible to do, and in which case we should count these beings as human.

In the 21st century, robots are being programmed to do everything from performing surgery to driving a car. And humanoid robots are rapidly reaching a level of sophistication that was thought to exist only in science fiction. But what are the implications of creating robots that are increasingly intelligent and independent? In March of 2015, Apple cofounder Steve Wozniak was quoted as saying. "Computers are going to take over from humans; the future is scary." Even Stephen Hawking and Tesla Motors founder Elon Musk have predicted that machines may soon surpass and ultimately replace humans.

Many scientists and thinkers have postulated that ultimately machines are going to take over the world. Computers are getting faster and more powerful. Ultimately, we will design machines that themselves design even better machines. If it gets smarter than us, we'd better watch out.

But while conventional scientists ponder whether or not robots are destined to take over the earth, ancient astronaut theorists are asking themselves quite a different question: Did this all happen before, perhaps thousands of years ago?

Abydos, Egypt. Seven miles west of the Nile. Within this expansive archaeological site lies the ruins of the Osiris Hall, where thousands would gather to worship the god of the underworld. In comparison to many of the gods, Osiris is actually thought to have lived physically on Earth as one of Egypt's Pharaohs. He is often depicted with a winged disc of the sun. And while many scholars have suggested that this is nothing else but, to worship the sun, that sun, as far as the Egyptians were concerned, also had wings and it descended from the sky. So in my opinion, something else was depicted: an extraterrestrial event that in fact took place in real life.

Although most ancient astronaut theorists believe that the Egyptian gods were, in reality, extraterrestrial visitors, there are many who wonder if Osiris was even made of flesh and blood. One of the most famous stories that go hand in hand

with Osiris was that he was dismembered by his jealous brother, Set. Set went into a fury and tore his brother's dead body to shreds, tore it into 14 pieces, had it scattered far and wide all over the kingdom. But Isis, the loyal wife, searched far and wide and found the pieces and pulled it together. Isis succeeded in resurrecting him.

Now, when I hear a story like that, that a being is dismembered and then somebody puts together those pieces and then they are able to magically resurrect him, I have to ask the question: is it possible that Osiris was not some type of biological entity, but perhaps he was some type of a machine or a robot? NARRATOR: For ancient astronaut theorists, perhaps the strongest evidence that Osiris may have been a robot can be found in the ancient Pyramid Texts, which describe the symbol of the Djed Pillar as Osiris' spine.

Osiris in his resurrected form was portrayed as a pillar that clearly resembles a modern-day Tesla coil. The Djed Pillar was considered a power pillar. In this one carving at Abydos, it is as if Isis has her hand inserted into Osiris's back. And so perhaps it illustrates how she was manipulating Osiris.

Could it be that the story of Osiris is something completely different than what we have thought? Is it possible that our ancestors encountered highly sophisticated extraterrestrial robots in the ancient past? And if so, might there be some tangible evidence? Ancient astronaut theorists say yes and believe the evidence was recovered deep beneath the sea and dates back more than 2,000 years.

The Aegean Sea. April, 1900. Just 230 feet off the coast of the small island of Antikythera, sponge divers discover an ancient shipwreck. Over the next two years, artifacts are recovered from the wreckage and among them are the remains of a coral-encrusted metal box that dates back to the second century BC.

It is the oldest mechanical computer ever found, predating artifacts of similar complexity by 1,500 years.

So you have this small little box with dozens of cogwheels on the inside, and it has been determined that that analog computer was used to predict astronomical events. And so it was the first computer that has ever been created by mankind.

The American scientists who were studying the Antikythera device actually said that discovering the Antikythera device was like finding a jet plane in the tomb of King Tut. It was so amazing to them. They had never, ever conceived that the ancient Greeks, at 200 BC, would have had the knowledge of mechanical devices like this. That's completely changed the way we perceive ancient history.

While excavation teams have still not determined for certain the origin of the ship on which the Antikythera mechanism was found, the leading candidate is the island of Rhodes. According to some contemporary accounts, Rhodes was once home to what, by today's standards, would be considered high technology.

In the fifth century BC, the poet Pindar wrote that Rhodes was once adorned with statues that came to life like living, moving creatures. He wrote that they all of a sudden became alive, and so the question then arises: well, if you have a lifeless object first and then all of a sudden somebody breathes life into something, could it be that we have references to some type of machines? Where did the people of Rhodes get the knowledge of how to create these moving statues 2,500 years ago? I believe that it is just what Pindar said, which is, they got it from the gods.

Well, who are these gods? The gods are real people, they're extraterrestrials who had this technology, shared it with humanity. And now when we see the Antikythera mechanism, there's something you can put your hands on that shows that they had the capability to do advanced machine work. It's 1,500 years too early, at least.

The point is, that technology really exists, and from a technology like that, going to robotics is not too much further. And extraterrestrials would very well have had that capability for the time. If you believe what this legend says on face value.

Could the Antikythera mechanism be proof that the ancient Greeks had technology far in advance of the times in which they lived? And might this be evidence that there really were functioning robots on the island of Rhodes? Ancient astronaut theorists say yes and claim there is also evidence that advanced robots existed on another Greek island: Lemnos.

Here lie the ruins of Hephaistia, one of the most important cities in Greece.

It is named for the Greek god of metallurgy, Hephaestus, who was said to have fallen here from the sky and actually existed on Earth alongside humans. He's described in his workshop as being surrounded by automated robots.

He flips on the machines and they bustle around, doing all the sort of the hard busywork for him. One of Hephaestus' most famous and amazing creations was Talos, a giant man made of bronze who protected the island of Crete. Talos was able to observe all of the ships approaching Crete and hurl stones at those ships. And he was able to release this heat, and thus incinerating any boat or anything that would come close to him.

So is it possible that Talos was some type of a machine or a robot? Greece isn't the only place where ancient stories can be found about inanimate objects that appear to come to life.

The Jewish Talmud describes a clay figure called the Golem that could be brought to life by inserting a spell into its mouth. In India, an ancient Sanskrit text called the Lokapannatti tells of spirit movement machines as far back as the fifth century BC. And the Chinese text the Liezi describes a humanoid robot being presented to King Mu as far back as 3,000 years ago. There are stories from many

cultures from all over the planet of people who have either created other humans or machines that were very much like humans.

But if sophisticated robots really did exist in the ancient world, what function did they serve? Who built them? And perhaps more importantly, what happened to them? On March 24, 2015, the Mars rover called Opportunity reaches the west rim of the It is searching for minerals and other evidence that might prove that life once existed here. It is one of several remote-controlled robots that, for more than a decade, have provided NASA with invaluable information about our closest alien planet. Well, NASA has successfully controlled robots over, you know, crazy distances. They would execute the plan here on the ground, then they would upload those instructions to the robot on Mars.

Another NASA robot The humanoid Robonaut 2 Works on the International Space Station. And in development is the so-called super robot, Valkyrie, which is designed to set up habitats and pave the way for humans on other planets. When humans go out into space, it's very difficult and dangerous and time-consuming. It's far easier to send robots, and if that's what we do, that's sure as heck what extraterrestrials are going to be doing.

But just as we are employing robots today to gather information and minimize risk to human life, could similar cybernetic technologies have existed in the ancient past? Could stories like that of Osiris, Talos, and the Golem be true? Ancient astronaut theorists say yes and believe that the proof can not only be found in the past, but right here in the present.

Norway. November, 2014. Scientists from the University of Oslo work on a new breakthrough in robotics, creating robots that are able to adapt and continue functioning even after losing a limb. The robots also know how to create new limbs with the use of a 3-D printer and reapply them, effectively repairing themselves without the aid of a human being. This new technology is the first step in achieving what Hungarian scientist John Von Neumann envisioned back in the 1940s: self-replicating robots.

John Von Neumann was a mathematician who had an idea about self-replicating machines, where you send out a seed machine and that machine will seek out raw materials to construct a copy of itself, and then that will then send that machine out to replicate itself. So one become two, two become four, and eventually these things would be able to explore the entire cosmos. Now, one theory is that extraterrestrial civilizations would build space probes like that, and that would be the quickest way to explore the entire universe.

The interesting question is going to be the extent to which part of that self-replication includes the memories and the learning that the first generation of robots engage with. So you'd want to make the robots as open to new experiences as we are but at the same time be able also to pass on the experiences from

any given generation to the next generation through self-replication. So I think that this could be a very important way, in terms of space travel, to go. I mean, I think the more interesting question, from the standpoint of ourselves as human beings, is the extent to which we remain part of that process.

Is it possible that we could create self-aware robots that are completely autonomous and send them off to explore the universe unassisted? And might these robots be able to self-replicate endlessly, using materials found on distant planets? Ancient astronaut theorists propose that extraterrestrial beings may have already achieved this technology.

It is entirely possible that an advanced civilization I'm saying far more advanced than we are on Earth Could actually develop this technology of self-replicating machines and then could send artificially intelligent robots out into space as sentinels that scan a much vaster area than that civilization itself could go to with manned probes. It's something that probably is already very widely in use by a variety of extraterrestrial civilizations.

The Von Neumann machines are an awesome idea that is reflected in ancient stories of extraterrestrials coming to Earth. In the ancient Egyptian tradition, we learn of these formless light beings that emerged from what they describe as the Island of the Egg and create civilization. It suggests that they're utilizing some kind of self-replicating robot that has the ability to utilize genetic forms, perhaps imported from the home planet, that can then be manifested on a new planet, in our case, Earth.

Is it possible that evidence of self-replicating robots can be found in ancient historical and religious texts, such as those concerning ancient Egypt? And, if so, is mankind today merely tapping into knowledge that was available on Earth thousands of years ago, knowledge that might have been brought here by extraterrestrial space travelers? According to some ancient astronaut theorists, the concept that extraterrestrial life-forms may have first visited the earth as machines or robots is not only likely but logical and can even help to explain a series of alien encounters that have been reported as recently as the 20th century, encounters with robot visitors that might otherwise be referred to as the Greys.

May 9, 2001. The National Press Club, Washington, D.C. During a media conference for the Disclosure Project, former Army Sergeant Clifford Stone makes a stunning announcement: he claims that for more than two decades he was part of a top secret military operations unit tasked with recovering extraterrestrial technology for the United States government.

I was involved in situations where we actually did recoveries of crashed saucers, for lack of a better term, debris thereof. There were bodies that were involved with some of these crashes. Also, some were alive. While we were doing all this, we were telling the American public there was nothing to it. We were

telling the world there was nothing to it.

One of the things that Clifford Stone talked about was a program called Project Moon Dust. Now, Project Moon Dust was a legitimate military program, and it was designed to recover things like Soviet space satellites. The small number of documents on Moon Dust that have surfaced through the Freedom of Information Act talk about how it wasn't just Soviet spacecraft It was also UFOs. Actually uses the term "UFOs" in the document.

According to Stone, he was the first to respond to 12 UFO crashes. But it wasn't until the day after the press conference, during a closed session with Stone and members of Congress, that he revealed something even more shocking about his firsthand accounts with alien entities. I met him the very next day, on May 10, in the closed executive/VIP summary briefing for members of Congress.

One of the things that Sergeant Stone talked about was the nature of the so-called Grey extraterrestrials. He said that there were some very strange biological anomalies about them that make them look almost as if they are some sort of biological robot. They seem to have very few, if any, organ systems in the body. And yet these beings appear to be able to walk around and think and function.

Sergeant Clifford Stone got so emotional about what he was talking about in front of these congressmen that he literally broke down in tears and walked off the stage. I spent several different times with him at his home, looking at documents and listening to him tell his own extraordinary experience of having some sort of an encounter with something that would fall in the category, from his point of view, of being in the android or hybrid area.

Is it possible that the so-called Greys reported by alleged alien abductees are really robots being controlled from beyond our planet? In 2014, the online magazine Motherboard posted an article in which a handful of philosophers and astronomers speculated that the dominant life-form in the cosmos is probably superintelligent robots. And according to ancient astronaut theorists, the notion is not as farfetched as it seems, especially when one considers that Hiroshi Ishiguro's Geminoid robots are designed to transmit a human presence from thousands of miles away. Similarly designed to operate from a remote distance is the Dreamer robot created by the University of Texas and also NASA's latest robotic space traveler, Valkyrie.

What we envision in the future is more of a supervised autonomy, where you're giving the robot high-level instructions and the robot's autonomous enough to interpret those high-level instructions and then carry out a portion of its mission. If you have androids, something else with great intelligence has to have made them to come here to work on this planet. But while some ancient astronaut theorists believe the Greys could be surrogates controlled by alien entities from far, far away, others suggest the truth is even more incredible. People often describe

the Greys as featureless, emotionless creatures.

Could it be that they're all effectively from the same mold? Maybe they are Von Neumann self-replicating machines themselves. The interesting thing about this theory is that people often say that the purpose of the abductions is to harvest genetic material. Well, if these Greys are actually self-replicating robots, what they might be doing is actually getting genetic material from humans to construct more copies of themselves.

When Clifford Stone made the statement that Grey aliens might not be entirely biological entities, as part of his argument, he cited the fact that they have a cookie-cutter quality to them. Does his testimony suggest that the extraterrestrial entities that are visiting the earth are not only part mechanical and synthetic but also part biological? Or do they really represent alien creatures that are part machine and part human?

September 2003. Clemson University, South Carolina. Dr. Thomas Boland files the first patent for inkjet 3-D printing of viable cells. Already a multibillion dollar industry, this process involves placing biological materials into modified ink cartridges and printing onto bio paper made of soy and collagen. What we see is little petri dishes with a culture medium like agar in them. And then you have a little nozzle that comes over and spray-paints these little hexagons onto the agar. And within only a few minutes, they start growing cells, and they become these brown spots, which are the beginnings of human livers.

Dr. Boland has some very interesting research looking at printing cell tissue. I think that opens up some very interesting ideas about how to bio-manufacture things. At some point, it'll have application in the field of robotics, especially as we start combining devices, with the human body. Many believe this is the first step in constructing engineered human organs. Ultimately, the goal is to do the same for every other part of the human body. But there is a movement to go much further in merging biology with technology.

It is called transhumanism. The ultimate goal of the transhumanists is to become an immortal god. And, literally, these people believe that they will merge with technology and become cyborgs. They believe that they will unlock the immortality anti-aging systems encoded into the human race and that that will be the supposed final evolution of human beings as they ascend into godhood. Transhumanists generally acknowledge that human beings are the products of biological evolution but we've now reached a stage in our development where there's an open question about where we should go.

On the one hand, our biological background could be taken as a kind of platform to go forward, manipulating genes in various ways. But on the other hand, we might think about ourselves merging more directly with silicon-based technologies. We see the rollout of these head-mounted displays like Google Glass,

where people are now wearing a computer on their head.

The Apple Watch now is sort of merging man with machine, and, instead of sitting down at a computer now, people are just wearing their computer. We see artificial hearts, we see, pacemakers. These are sort of the early precursors to this transhumanist transformation. There certainly is a merging between technology and biology, and we are experiencing it right now. Some experts believe that by the year 2050, scientists and engineers will have unlocked the secrets of immortality through the production of artificial organs and silicone-based structures.

Ancient astronaut theorists suggest that considering the fact that we are experimenting with transhumanism today, it is very possible a more advanced extraterrestrial race has already achieved similar technological advancements. A civilization millions of years older than us could have actually evolved much beyond the baby steps that we're taking right now. If we are doing this, is it possible that another civilization has done the same thing but perhaps thousands, if not hundreds of thousands, of years before us? When we look at some of these ancient texts that we have, we're always talking about ancient astronauts that came to visit us.

But what if we were visited by machines? And so the idea then arises: will we ourselves be able to become cyborgs? It's possible that other civilizations may have decided they would be able to essentially live indefinitely this way. And the more that we look at the way in which technology and biology are fusing together, the more that we can confront the notion that, with the advancements of computer power, we could have sentient beings that are significantly more advanced.

Is it possible that extraterrestrials have not merely sent intelligent robots to Earth in their place but that they themselves have actually evolved beyond biological bodies? And, if so, what might this mean for the future of the human race?

February 8, 1957. Washington, D.C. At Walter Reed General Hospital, Hungarian scientist John Von Neumann, the man who came up with the idea for self-replicating robots, dies at the age of 53. At the time of his death, he was working on a manuscript titled The Computer and the Brain. At only 82 pages, the text was far from finished, but some have proposed that Von Neumann was exploring the possibility of reproducing a human mind entirely on a computer. For transhumanists, this opens the door for what many consider one of the most radical innovations, mind uploading.

Companies have actually built what are called neural interfaces, where they have wired computers into people's brains. They believe that they can map the entire human brain and all of the data that's stored in it and then replicate it into an artificial intelligent silicone-based system, where it can then be stored and essentially never die.

Is it possible that an entirely nonbiological being could have sentience?

And if extraterrestrials have been visiting Earth for thousands of years, might it be more likely that they are actually fully robotic beings? Biological entities may actually be a rarity in the cosmos. We may be largely living in a universe where the real intelligences out there and perhaps coming down here are robots. There are some who believe that machines may have already achieved a level of intelligence vastly in excess of our own and that they may be giving us a trail of bread crumbs to help us rebuild the technology that would get us to become enough like them that we could eventually be merged into their society in some fashion.

Could extraterrestrials who have been observing mankind for thousands of years have led us to this point because they desire not just that we achieve advanced technology but that we actually become the technology? And if humans are the creation of extraterrestrials, as ancient astronaut theorists suggest, might they have initially created us as biological entities in order to limit our lifespan until we are ready to become like them? There are very interesting things about how similar to a machine the body is.

If you injure certain parts of the brain, the body breaks down, like a machine. You can injure a tendon or a joint, and then that part of the machine doesn't function anymore. So we have to look at the possibility that life is not necessarily what we've considered it to be. There is a possibility that if we create computers with enough complexity that consciousness could actually breathe life into that inanimate substance and you have a robotic consciousness that has become something we would think of as a person.

In ancient story after ancient story, we see references of extraterrestrials seeking to influence the human body, to augment it, especially with technology. With today's transhuman movement, you have to ask, is this possibly part of an extraterrestrial agenda to influence humankind through the implantation of technology with the human body? And, if so, what is the purpose? Is it to accelerate our abilities or is it an effort to control humanity? Ultimately, time will tell the answer to those questions.

Is it possible that otherworldly beings are leading mankind not only to evolve on Earth but ultimately to a destiny of joining them in the stars as nonbiological entities? And could it be that our increased reliance on computers, cell phones, the Internet, and even synthetic body parts is part of a vast extraterrestrial plan, one that will see humans become more and more assimilated into the very technology we have grown so dependent upon? Perhaps mankind's destiny is not to have a close encounter with its ancestor but with our future selves. And perhaps when that day comes, human beings as we now know them will be thought of as little more than obsolete operating systems.

The Creation of Man

We shouldn't be here on this planet.

Highly advanced humans living thousands of years ago unidentified DNA in the human genome and ancient chronicles describing heavenly interventions on Earth. Did humans really evolve from apes? Or is our intelligence the result of an otherworldly design? What are humans made of? Why do we evolve the way we do, grow the way we do, think the way we do? There's no explanation for human beings. Science and the world of history, even in archeology, is still scrambling around for answers. We should finally come to grips with the idea that extraterrestrials had something to do with our development. Might evidence of alien contact help to unlock the mystery behind the creation of man?

South Africa lie the Malapa Caves. Here, in August of 2008, paleo-anthropologist Lee Berger and his nine-year-old son Mathew discover several fossilized skeletal remains of two-million-year-old early humans, including a female adult and male child, perhaps a mother and son. The size and shape of the bones indicate that the individuals walked upright and had modern hands.

Over the past several decades, scientists have unearthed the remains of nearly two dozen different types of early human ancestors, all known as hominids. We have an extremely good fossil record of ancient hominids, and I think the picture emerging from it is pretty clear that in earlier days, before Homo Sapiens came along there were typically many different kinds of hominids coexisting in the world.

We have a hard time giving our minds around this now because of course there is just one kind of human on earth today and there are 7 billion of it but at one time within the last few hundred thousand years, you could find two or even three species of hominids living the same area at the same time. Most mainstream scholars tell us hominids evolved from an ape ancestor nearly six million years ago through what is referred to as natural selection. This theory of evolution was first popularized by English anthropologist Charles Darwin in his 1859 book On the Origin of Species.

Darwin's mechanism of evolution was natural selection. That is to say a long-

term process whereby better-adapted individuals reproduce more successfully. Darwin's theory of evolution by natural selection explained that organism with certain traits such as mutation turned out to be actually beneficial turned out to be of advantage in the struggle for reproduction So mutation allow organism to survive and to pass on to the next generation this mutation. Darwin speculated that over time, hominids walking on two feet used their hands to make tools. This, in turn, made them smarter.

Then, approximately 200,000 years ago, hominids evolved into Homo sapiens or modern man. But many scholars dispute Darwin's findings. We don't see dolphins building cars, We don't see elephants building houses. That might sound trite, but it's a fact that these animals just simply haven't progressed and advanced in the way we have. And the big question is, why is that? Why should that happen? Why should we be so unique? Tool use doesn't really come into play for several million years after the first earliest humans began to walk upright. And then brain size doesn't really begin to expand and really mushroom in size until the last several hundred thousand years.

So, actually six million years of human evolution, there are millions of years separating each of those major features: upright posture, tool use, brain expansion. So Darwin was wrong because he couldn't possibly have known the chronology in his day.

In 1967, British zoologist Desmond Morris argued against Darwin's theories on evolution in his book The Naked Ape. In it, Morris wrote that there was no reason why man stood alone from other species in terms of his nudity. Well, of course, as Homo sapiens we still continue to have a coating of hair, but that hair is very much reduced over most of our bodies, and that reduction probably goes back way beyond Homo sapiens in time. It probably goes back to the time when the very first early bipedal hominids came out of the forests in Africa into the savannahs where they had more sun and more thermal radiation to cope with.

In places like Europe, Northern Europe, why we lost body hair is the chicken and egg question. Did we lose our body hair because we began to wear clothing to keep us warm or was there some other factor at work that caused us to lose our body hair? Perhaps women didn't find body hair on men attractive, and so it was lost because they didn't choose those men as mates. There's no way to ever answer that question.

If we were to subscribe survival of the fittest isn't it illogical to think that all of a sudden we're completely naked and we're losing all of our fur? I mean, that makes absolutely no sense because right after we shed our fur, we had to wear furs to keep warm. Had we not worn any furs, we would have frozen to death, we would have died. So the whole idea that we shed all of our hair in order to survive because we were stronger, logically makes no sense.

But if Darwin's theory of natural selection cannot account for the appearance of intelligent hairless Homo sapiens, what can? Might the transition of hominids to modern human beings have been the result of an otherworldly design, as ancient astronaut theorists believe? Alfred Russel Wallace, a colleague of Darwin, called it the intelligence evolution.

Darwin believed that the human brain had been driven into existence by natural selection, but Wallace couldn't quite see how this could be so. What Wallace perceived was that the way that humans think, their intellectual faculties are qualitatively different from anything that had preceded them, and he couldn't quite see how this enormous gap could be bridged by natural selection. So he invoked another explanation for the evolution, the arrival of modern human cognitive abilities. His choice was a spiritual explanation. Alfred believed there was an unseen creative spirit that was behind all life on our planet. And he believed that this unseen creative spirit had interceded three times in this planet.

First was to create life from inorganic matter. And then the second time was when animals achieved some kind of consciousness. And the third time was when humans suddenly were able to have the mental abilities that we have today. But he felt that it wasn't just random selection like Charles Darwin thought. He believed that all of these changes had a creative intelligence behind it.

The view that I have is that because the rest of nature hasn't changed that much, that arguably, we shouldn't. So that suggests to me we're seeing something potentially that has gone against nature, and if it's gone against nature, maybe that means because somebody has been manipulating nature. There's no explanation for human beings. They shouldn't be here on this planet.

If we were evolved and changed by an extraterrestrial source from our early primate ancestors That's the only way, really, you could've come from the human species. Unless you, of course, put god into the equation. Then, who knows who the gods may have been.

Charles Darwin may be crawling over in his grave right now but it's very possible that mankind came about because of extraterrestrial intervention. Did the evolution of modern humans really received a jump start by extraterrestrial beings, as ancient astronaut theorists believe and if so, might there be tangible evidence. Some scientists believe proof can be found, inside the human brain.

Chicago, Illinois. December 2004. Researchers at the Howard Hughes Medical lnstitute of the University of Chicago publish the results of a study that claims the sophistication of the human brain was the result of a so-called special event. They said mankind's intelligence was not only the result of evolution, and that around ancient humans went through an intense amount of change in a relatively short amount of time— what some refer to as the big bang of the brain. No one really knows how human beings developed so fast in such a short period of time

They don't believe it was done naturally. It's very clear the fully modern intellectual function is a very recent acquisition in our lineage. It's not an improvement of what was there before it's a new kind of manipulation of information and the mind. There is no other animal creature on the planet that has such a comparative point and that is why they call it the big brain event.

People talk about the missing link. Where is between the link between going from apes monkeys, gorillas, etcetera, to being out to develop atomic weaponry and fly in space. When we're looking at the origins of man, we've realized that 50,000 years ago, we really went where no creature has even gone before. We have become human.

But what was the spark that spored human intelligence Was it a genetic mutation brought about by the natural selection process of evolution as many mainstream scientists contend or could've it been a genetic modification produced by extraterrestrial beings as ancient astronaut theorists believe? There's also the idea that there was a gene or genes that popped up some time in our ancestors randomly, that might have given the ability to symbolically represent objects in our environment or the abstract, those are things that for instance chimpanzees have a great deal of trouble with even with the talk language Homo Sapiens emerging from Africa started to behave symbolically They started to manipulate information in their mind in a way their predecessors had never done before They disassembled the world around them into a vocabulary of discrete symbols and recombined them so they could imagine new kinds of worlds Long long time ago, extraterrestrials arrived on this planet.

They realized that the planet was full of life and one of them was the most advanced form was one of our ancestors. They took the DNA out and they changed the basic information in the DNA. This is what our genetics are doing every day. Now, the cell was changed, the product you plant into womb of a female of the same species This female will give birth to a child approximately after 9 months but because of this artificial mutation, and that is the difference, because it was made artificially by the extraterrestrials.

What if as part of the genetics updates human beings were getting from extraterrestrials one of those genetic updates involved a software download biological download to differentiate the different hemispheres of the brain to allow human society, tool making, fire, social organization to be creative, and from that, that particular species of hominid became the human being we are today.

If alien species out there could fly across, interstellar space then in all probability they would have similar DNA in common and technology. Of course it would depend on their own genetic composition being similar to ours but if they understood sufficient chemistry and physical principles from their own experience of their physical world model then in all probability, manipulating our DNA would

be simple. But if alien beings created humans by genetically altering our primitive ancestors, might various versions of hominids have been the result of experiments at creating intelligent life on Earth, as ancient astronaut theorists contend? This is one of the greatest unanswered questions.

The ancient records do not say that we are part of a social experiment. The ancient records say that we were bestowed upon this gift. The gods gave us the gift of intellect. And it is for us to use it. So yes, we might actually be part of an experiment, but it might be an experiment in intelligence.

It might actually be a game, a kind of the greatest reality TV show, whereby the entire human species is watched by ancient aliens who have been watching the show for maybe 50,000 years.

FOXP2 is a gene that was found in our nuclear DNA and it is something that sets us completely apart from any other animal, and scientists have suggested that that gene alone is responsible for language, and there is absolutely no evidence of origin where as this thing somehow mutated from the animal kingdom towards us. So this gene exists out of nowhere without any origin. So my question is, is it possible that this gene was given to us, or grafted into us, by extraterrestrials in the remote past? And the answer is yes.

Was it the same non human ancient aliens so many ancient settlements on this planet deciding that they wanted humans to be able to communicate at a more sophisticated level I think that's the fundamental angst today among people trying to understand who are we in relationship to extraterrestrials that may have been manipulating DNA on this planet for thousands of years. Might the evidence of our alien origins really have been passed down to us implanted in our genetic code, as ancient astronaut theorists believe? Perhaps further evidence can be found, not by scientists, but by religious scholars, that claim Adam and Eve really did exist.

The Hebrew Bible. In it, the Book of Genesis describes how God created the first two humans, Adam and Eve, in the Garden of Eden and told them to "go forth and multiply." For centuries, scientists and theologians have debated whether this story of the Creation of Man was mere myth or historical fact.

The Torah mentions that humanity is made out of the dust of the Earth, and that God breathed life into this to make us animated. Here is the breath of soul, the breath of vitality, the divine breath that suggests that with the spark the life force that makes a human body tick it's divine in its nature In 1987, scholars disagreements over the origin of man intensified with the discovery that the genetic lineage of every living person could be traced back to a single woman who once lived in Africa.

It's pretty well established by now particularly from the molecular, the DNA record that homo sapiens did originate at one place in Africa and after having

become fully modern in the sense of intellectually modern spread out to occupy Europe, to occupy Eastern Asia and the old world in general. It is sometimes called the Eve model not meaning that we all descended from the same woman but it does mean that there was a woman in that early population migrating out of Africa who was the only female, who ultimately left her genes in every modern person. But is it possible that mainstream science and the book of Genesis are both pointing to the same moment in ancient time when modern man first appeared on Earth.

The myth of Adam and Eve, I think, it's not a myth I think it's a true story I think Adam and Eve were on this planet they were the first human beings that we know of and they helped populate this planet What is the Garden of Eden? I think it just happened to be the area that the genetically manipulated human beings, Adam and Eve, were placed. That's where they lived that's where they started to breathe and that's where the population's planet started to grow If Adam and Eve actually had existed as described in the Hebrew Bible, might this also mean that a serpent really did tempt them to eat from the tree of knowledge and if so, might this account have been an effort to describe the sudden awakening of the modern human mind, when man first became an intelligent being.

In the Bible says that if you eat from this tree you will be like god. Satan in a form of a snake tempted Adam and Eve and promises them that they will be like god The knowledge that Adam and Eve acquire as well as humanity in general gives man the ability to eventually carry out genetic manipulations So what was this tree of knowledge? Is the tree of knowledge in fact a helical DNA sequencing in our own bodies that was genetically engineered by extraterrestrials So that we would have the abilities that we have today? In my mind, it's our DNA itself that is the Tree of Knowledge.

But why was this suddenly a bad thing? It would seem that the aliens some of them wanted us to have this knowledge, to be like the gods, but others said no, no. Man is not to have all of this knowledge. This is also the same story of the Greek god Prometheus, who, against the orders of the other gods, comes down to Earth and gives mankind the knowledge of fire. But because of this gift to mankind, he himself, as a god, is, like Satan, he's banished from the Earth. And why? Because he helped mankind to have greater knowledge.

The whole idea or concept of Satan is based on a misunderstood visit by extraterrestrials in the remote past. According to the ancient astronaut theory, the reason why we have the idea of a Satan today is because there might have been some type of a mutiny between good and bad extraterrestrial factions in the remote past. And so the mutineers were cast out by the commander and they became known as the evil fallen angels, which they never were. If as astronaut theorists believe, extraterrestrials were responsible for providing humans with intelligence, might they have also given man the ability to speak? Our voice box, our

larynx is so different than the apes even the chimpanzee who's our closest cousin that we are able to produce sounds and produce language.

To a scientist today, that's almost like it was genetically designed so that we can say words and sing There really isn't anything more advanced than the human language So many different cultures, dialects, languages around the world and the very fact we can communicate on such an extensive level that really sets us apart from all other animals. Who invented language? Where did that come from? Was it something instilled in us? I think there is a mystery to it, that to a large degree science and the world of history, even archeology are still scrambling around for answers Maybe we shouldn't be looking down here for answers maybe we should be looking up there.

We are told in the bible that we are made into the image of God. What does that mean? Does it mean that we were made physically in somebody's image? And so as for the question namely whether we are descendants from apes or some other creatures on this planet or whether we have been truly engineered can be answered by mythology. Mythology is able to say that we are not descending from the ape, but that something happened on this Earth and an alien intervention came and we were the end result of this. In my opinion the extraterrestrials, by an artificial mutation they created the intelligence of human Then the extraterrestrial disappeared. And some of our ancestors had again sex with their ancestors, with apelike beings.

And that was called into mythology, "original sin."

Then they return again, the gods, they realized what happened and they decided to destroy the whole race by a great flood, and to restart the experiment again with what we call in mythology, Noah. That's all text. That's the way it is. It would appear that extraterrestrials came here, used great apes, other early hominids, created what would be Neanderthal man, or Homo erectus, somebody similar to us, and then refined that hominid until they came up with Homo sapiens and then the other early hominids were destroyed.

Might the biblical account of Adam and Eve and Noah's Ark really be the retelling of extraterrestrial events, as ancient astronaut theorists believe? Perhaps further evidence can be found in the archeological remnants and eyewitness accounts from man's earliest known civilization.

Northern Iraq. Along the east bank of the Tigris River, opposite the city of Mosul, lie the ruins of the ancient city of Nineveh, a place originally inhabited by the Sumerians of Mesopotamia. Here, in 1842, British archaeologist Austen Henry Layard unearthed the ruins of the great library of Assurbanipal, a royal archive containing thousands of clay tablets with cuneiform inscriptions. Dating to 3000 BC, the messages carved into stone are considered to be the world's first written accounts.

Sumerian tablets are probably one of the oldest form of written record that we have. They've been translated and tell exciting stories about how Gods intervene with human beings and actually had a hand in the creation of human beings. Whether or not it's just mythology, or if it's fact no one really knows.

According to interpretations of the sumerian tablets, the gods were called the Annunaki. What we are looking at here, is a sumerian tablet that actually shows the tree of life linked by divine beings, you can see here the Annunaki on each side. We also see the winged disc, a symbolic reference that the Anunnaki had the power of flight. They actually had necklaces with astronomical references— a moon, a star, various symbols, which even could be symbolized as a wristwatch— technology being used 6,000 years ago.

The written accounts etched into stone suggest the Annunaki were giant beings, standing eight feet tall, who came to Earth in search of gold for their home planet. When the Sumerian gods, the Anunnaki, realized the toll it was taking to mine the gold themselves, they decided to fashion a worker being, a slave to mine the gold for them. And they explain in the Sumerian creation tales that this was an arduous process. So it's very possible that our genetic evolution was a process done by the Anunnaki to create us in their image and after their likeness.

They created man according to the sumerian texts. They created Adam and Eve. How interesting that the Bible will echo the story but talked about it in terms of God. So much like these highly advanced creatures we're acting as teachers.

And certainly sumerian culture and mythology is full of stories of, you know, we're saving visitation from these mysterious higher entities that you know bestowed wisdom and fantastic ideas and concepts. And, you know, you have to wonder— is this just down to myth, or was somebody coming down and really trying to give us a push, if you like? Ancient chronicles of sky beings creating human life are common in early cultures found all over the world.

But while mainstream scholars often dismiss this evidence, might such tangible historical accounts provide proof of alien intervention in man's evolution, as ancient astronaut theorists believe? The Sumerians are not the only culture that talks about this.

Also in the Koran, it says that language was given to us by Allah, or God. The Maya Popol Vuh says that language was given to us by the gods. The ancient Egyptian texts are saying the exact same thing. It doesn't matter what ancient culture we look at, they all say the same, that language was a gift from the gods. We should finally come to grips with the idea that extraterrestrials had something to do with our development. Prior to the use of early systems of writing, ancient people carved symbolic communication into stone. Called petroglyphs, the oldest date to about 10,000 to According to ancient astronaut theorists, petroglyphs located in the American Southwest link the prehistoric ancestors of the Zuni and

Hopi tribes with star beings.

The first graphic expressions by humans were petroglyphs. That means symbols or figures scratched into stone. The Hopi Indians, for example, scratched petroglyphs into their rock faces that show people with radiating wreaths, gods that descend from the sky. The Hopi Indians say that these beings are Kachinas— beings from space who came to Earth in aircraft, who were not gods, but who brought them knowledge from another planet. We have the same phenomenon in Europe, in Valcamonica. We have it in Asia. We have it in Brazil.

When we look at the fact that all around the world we hear similar legends of people from the stars coming down and having a profound impact on the people of this country or that particular culture, all embroiled in similar time frames, you know, we're seeing a pattern developing, and it's difficult to dismiss that that pattern is suggestive.

In our ancient past, creatures came down, interacted with us, and maybe manipulated us to become the people we are today. Why are so many past civilizations all saying similar things? I think the simple answer is, is that the same thing happened and they know the story. And the story is that extraterrestrials came to this planet, genetically made and manipulated whatever creatures were here at the time, and helped jump-start society. The bottom line is every civilization talks about the existence of man through the eyes of a god, and if you think of the eyes of the god as ETs, it all makes sense.

Back then, this was the way they communicated events that were significant to them. And so when we have this imagery of the so-called star people on petroglyphs and things like that, they're clearly chronicling something real, to my mind at least, that occurred in their history. The big question is, what? But while the evidence of contact between alien beings and early humans is compelling, what if life did not begin here on Earth, but arrived from somewhere else? Huntsville, Alabama.

NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center. Here, in March of 2011, astrobiologist Richard Hoover reports the extraordinary news that he found micro fossil organisms— or ancient bacteria— inside rare meteorites that are more than four billion years old, dating back to the birth of our solar system. Until recently, scientists did not believe life could survive the rigors of space travel. But Hoover's finding suggests that live bacteria made it to Earth and may have even taken root here. Microorganism trapped inside the comets can survive the travel through interplanetary space and interstellar space. And the reason is that the microorganism are trapped in the rocky core. Around, you have a thick shield of icy material. And on top, you have a stratification of dust. Dust is highly effective in shielding the microorganism from ultraviolet light.

So comets are excellent vehicles to transport microorganism, single-cell

life, amino acid in the vastness of space. Instead of aliens coming to the earth in UFOs in classic Hollywood terms a microbial phase of life comes to the earth in a meteorite survives entering our atmosphere crashes on the planet and begins to thrive. The theory that life on Earth began with alien organisms landing here from other parts of the universe is controversial. Called panspermia, one of the most vocal proponents of this theory was Sir Francis Crick, a British scientist who co-discovered DNA in 1953.

Francis Crick co-discovered of the double helix himself. Said that all this can't happen by chance that it has to have been engineered. One of his arguments is that the rotation of the DNA is in the same direction for all living things. Had DNA developed on Earth, it would probably have had a 50-50 distribution, and that's exactly what we don't have.

One of the reasons why I think the theory of panspermia is so incredible is that it tells you that there is life throughout the universe. If panspermia is correct, life came here on comets or meteorites, and we're being seeded, not only on this planet, but other planets as well. And it could be part of the great design.

It is the intentional deliberate colonization of other planets, other worlds by an intelligent race of beings using not flying saucers landing in the desert somewhere or in the middle of the sea but the best way to colonize a planet you colonize it with your own DNA and let the DNA sprout into your own species In terms of our science and technology today, we have the ability to extract cells and DNA at a genetic level and save them. That's how we have so-called test tube babies for couples who can't have babies. We preserve the materials for when they need it. And the day may well come when we send into outer space the equivalent of, like, Noah's Ark, but instead of sending literal animals, we send their essence—their DNA, their genetic makeup.

I don't rule out the idea that we could seed a whole new world. Today, scientists know that only about five percent of the DNA contained in our genes is used to reproduce human beings. The remainder is an undecipherable code, once referred to as junk DNA. But is it really possible that so much of our DNA is unnecessary? Or might the majority of our DNA be decoded sometime in the future? And when it is, what might our DNA reveal about the origin of modern man? Just because we cannot decipher doesn't necessarily mean that that 95% is in fact useless.

Nature is extremely efficient. DNA is the most powerful storage device in the universe. Not even with all the supercomputers combined in the world could we store as much information as we could store on DNA. So I'm suggesting that the ultimate proof of extraterrestrial life will not be found in a crashed spaceship or in a text, but it will be found within our own genes. We have so much to learn from studying our own DNA.

We are only just now beginning to decode the human DNA sequence, and as we do that, what we may discover is that extraterrestrial DNA is built into our own genetics. Whatever is out there created the universe, this planet, and other planets and life. And I strongly believe that this tie-in with whether gods and ETs were one of the same might very well be the case.

It does not take away from the fact that there's a god, that there's a higher power, that there's some creation out there that made the ETs, but I think that layer between God and man is right in the middle, and that's extraterrestrials from other planets. We have to learn that we are very teeny, little beings in this gigantic universe and why God is absolutely inexpressible. It's so gigantic. It's so wonderful. So we would never lose God when we continue to think of extraterrestrials. God becomes bigger.

Is it really possible that humans evolved from bacteria growing in some sort of primordial ooze? Or were we intelligently designed by a higher power— of extraterrestrial origin— as ancient astronaut theorists believe? Perhaps the answer lies within the very essence of what makes us, human. And with this knowledge, we may yet discover our rightful place in the universe.

Prototypes

If the theory of evolution is correct, we should see a steady, slow progression. We're actually not seeing that. What we're seeing, really, is something like out of The Lord of the Rings. You have a group of people indigenous to this planet, and you really can't trace what their ancestry was. The planet has been an experimental lab. At this point, we don't know exactly why these other species died off.

Could this be an experiment by extraterrestrials where, in the end, only Homo sapiens survived? Might the proof be found by investigating the prototypes?

Temple University, Philadelphia. 1992. History professor Dr. David Jacobs releases his book Secret Life. After over 30 years of collecting research data and interviewing hundreds of individuals claiming to have been abducted by extraterrestrials, Jacobs became convinced that aliens were using Earth as a genetic laboratory to create a new species of alien-human hybrids.

I've looked at about 1,150, to 1,175 different abduction events, and I became convinced that this was the real item, that the people actually were being abducted. And they all say the same thing, and it's global. They're put on a table, there are procedures that are applied to them. Men have sperm taken from them; women have eggs taken from them. Very often, they're taken into other rooms where they see babies who look odd, look sort of like a cross between human and alien babies. The question is: are humans being manipulated to become a hybrid species themselves?

Although critics acknowledge that Dr. Jacobs' research is meticulous and methodical, they continue to dismiss the abduction phenomenon entirely. But could it be that extraterrestrials are actually using human DNA to add a new branch to the evolutionary tree? Ancient astronaut theorists say yes, and they suggest that, while modern-day abduction stories are compelling, the answer might best be found by examining mankind's very beginnings and the numerous other human-like species with whom we once shared the Earth.

Gauteng Province, South Africa. September 13, 2013. Recreational spelunkers unearth a trove of humanlike fossils deposited deep inside a cavern known as the Rising Star Cave. Paleoanthropologists determine that the bones are remark-

ably distinctive from any previously found early human remains, and upon further examination, decide that they are actually not human at all, adding a startling new piece to the evolutionary puzzle. They call this new species Homo naledi to correspond with the Dinaledi chamber it was discovered in, which translates to "chamber of stars."

What is remarkable about these hominids is that they are a distinctive mix of both primitive and more advanced hominid characteristics. So there are some elements of Homo naledi, like the shape of the skull, the size of the teeth, the feet, the ankles, that are very humanlike. There are other characteristics, like the brain size, only about 500 ccs, so about a third of modern human brain size, and also aspects of the shoulder and the trunk that are much more primitive, much more similar to our earlier hominin ancestors. The original thought is this might be, really, the first humans of Africa, seven to three million years ago.

But this cave seemed newer. The way the bodies were placed seemed almost too regular. It looked as if there was at least ceremony to what was being done. And that, of course, suggests this would be a fairly well-on evolutionary advanced creature.

Finding the Homo naledi bones is considered the most astonishing human fossil discovery of the last 50 years, as it adds a baffling new branch to the human family tree. This is a tremendously exciting time. Both the fossil and the genetic evidence really underscore that there is much more diversity in human forms in our evolutionary past than we previously recognized.

The hominin, or hominid, branch of the evolutionary tree includes modern humans, as well as the extinct human predecessors such as Neanderthal, Homo habilis, Homo erectus, and other early, intelligent standing primates that have long since vanished. And despite many years of thinking otherwise, scientists are now discovering that many of these species coexisted.

What we're seeing, really, is something like out of The Lord of the Rings, where we have all kinds of different humanoids who are tall and short, who have different color skins, different types of hair. Even their brains are slightly different. Some are more animals or apes. Others are more refined.

Some researchers suggest that these recent discoveries may require a retooling of Darwin's theory of evolution, which was first proposed in 1859. In his work On the Origin of Species, Darwin laid out the foundation for evolutionary theory by proposing that gradual multigenerational changes, occurring due to natural selection, would result in the modification of existing species. If the theory of evolution is correct, we should see a steady, slow progression. We're actually not seeing that. We're seeing the sudden surfacing of early humans who are actually very highly evolved.

The scientific community explains everything away by nothing else but

natural selection and coincidence. And the intelligent design camp suggests everything was done by God. What if this external force did in fact exist? But it may have been an extraterrestrial. Could it be that the evolution of humans, and even prehuman hominin, might not be entirely what Darwin proposed? Might there be an even more profound explanation for the different species of intelligent hominin that once existed on Earth? Perhaps clues can be found by exploring the details contained within some of humanity's earliest stories of our creation.

We have this notion that the people that were the earliest examples of a civilization were not the first attempts, that there were failures that came before, and finally they would come up with something better, and that would be the prototype that became the people.

Sumerian texts speak of deformed humans created by Enki and the mother goddess Ninhursag in the course of their efforts to fashion a perfect person. In all, six protohumans were made before they came up with what they wanted. In the Mayan text the Popol Vthe Book of the People," it is said that there were three attempts to make people.

Could the stories of gods creating multiple versions of man— which can be found in the Mayan Popol Vthe ancient Sumerian texts and other writings— be accounts of what actually happened on Earth in the distant past? And if so, just who were these gods? There's a very good chance that early humans were possibly genetically manipulated by advanced extraterrestrials trying to formulate and create the ultimate human species.

What if at the heart of it is the concept that the planet itself has been an experimental lab, an experimental garden, and that all of these different models getting to Homo sapien, that there had been all kinds of models, all for different reasons, all part of tests, all done by DNA manipulation by nonhumans in the extraterrestrial category.

Could the widespread mythologies about the creation of various human prototypes be real accounts of an extraterrestrial experiment, an experiment that continues to this day? Perhaps further clues can be found by examining the fossil discovery of real-life hobbits.

There is a new species that's come straight out of the incubator. Some people have suggested that this island served as some type of a petri dish. The Indonesian island of Flores, just north of Australia. September 6, 2003. Archaeologists seeking evidence for the first Homo sapiens migration to Indonesia come upon what they believe is the skull of a human child, embedded in the earth 20 feet beneath the surface of Liang Bua Cave. After several days of careful excavation, enough of the cranium and mandible are exposed to reveal that the teeth belong not to a child, but to a fully grown adult. The skull, along with the skeletal remains that were recovered weeks later, belong to an ancient hominin that stood only

three-and-a-half feet tall.

Scientists name the species Homo floresiensis, but they are more commonly referred to as "the hobbits." The Flores hominids date to 16,000 to 18,000 years ago, a time period when, we thought, only anatomically modern humans existed.

What is remarkable about the Flores remains is their tiny, tiny body size. And as well, at least one of the specimens has a brain size that is only about the size of a chimpanzee, 300 to 400 ccs. And yet you have tools that are consistent with anatomically modern humans. How to reconcile that is still an open question.

The recent discoveries of these hobbits on the island of Flores in Indonesia has really rocked the anthropological world. And anthropologists were really not aware and didn't think that there would be this miniature type of person, who's a distinct species from Homo sapiens. Prehistoric stone tools found on the island of Flores suggest that these so-called hobbits may have arrived there 800,000 years prior. How did this species get to the island? So there are two options how this could have happened.

One is that these hobbit people arrived there on boats, or they were planted there by extraterrestrials in the remote past. Some people even have suggested that this island served as some type of a petri dish because of its isolation. Seven years after the initial Flores discovery, archaeologists stumble across yet another new species 8,000 miles away in the remote Altai Mountains of Siberia.

Isolated in a cave at an elevation over 2,400 feet above sea level, scientists discover a finger bone fragment and tooth of a previously unknown prehuman that existed at least 40,000 years ago. They name the species Denisovan, after the name of the cave that the bones were found in. It's particularly fascinating that when we look at the geographical distribution of the early humans, they're in different parts of the world.

We have the Denisovans in Siberia and Russia. We have Homo floresiensis on the island of Flores. And the list goes on.

It begs the question: How would that happen? Why would it not be the case that multiple different types of human would appear in multiple areas? But they had their own geographical location. Discoveries made in just the last two decades paint a picture of at least four distinct groups of intelligent hominins existing in isolated pockets of the world: Homo floresiensis, isolated on the island of Flores, Denisovans being found in the Altai Mountains of Siberia, Neanderthal found occupying Western Europe, and anatomically modern humans evolving in Africa.

Scientists don't entirely understand the role of geographic isolation, but what we know from studies of island populations of both humans and nonhuman species today is that isolated environments are fertile ground for producing unique and distinctive adaptations and also extremes in body size.

LAST EXIT TO EARTH

In 1972, renowned evolutionary theorist Dr. Stephen Jay Gould proposed a modification to the standard model of evolution. His punctuated equilibrium theory addressed evidence that changes in the fossil record came not as a steady process of gradual evolution, as proposed by Darwin, but rather in fits and starts. And these rapid changes seemed to primarily occur in situations of isolation.

His theory continues to be considered controversial, as it also suggested that there must've been an unknown mechanism at play. But his research stops short of defining what this could have been.

We don't have the step-by-step changes that we were expecting to find.

So we have to ask ourselves, is there really this slow random evolution? Or are there sudden leaps, where suddenly there is a new kind of species that's just come straight out of the incubator? And so it's like we have these different species of humans that are being developed in isolation in different parts of the world. Extraterrestrials would use islands for one experiment, tops of mountains for another experiment. But they would control what they were doing by keeping their different experiments separated from each other— oceans, mountains, islands, peninsulas.

If you subscribe to the zoo hypothesis, which suggests that this entire planet is nothing else but an experiment for extraterrestrial entities, then one has to wonder: Could this be an experiment by extraterrestrials where, in the end, only Homo sapiens survived?

Could remote areas of the globe have served as extraterrestrial incubation sites for protohuman development? If so, was the experiment eradicated to make room for the growth of Homo sapiens? Perhaps further clues can be found by taking a closer examination of our nearest evolutionary cousin— the Neanderthal. It doesn't look like a lack of intelligence led to the demise of Neanderthals. This was extraterrestrial intervention wiping out early humans and starting over.

Sima de las Palomas, Spain. 2011. Archaeologists unearth a prehistoric grave containing three individuals buried side-by-side with their arms folded in a ritualistic fashion. Because of the manner of their burial, the archaeologists assume the remains are human, but are surprised to discover that they are actually our evolutionary cousin, Neanderthal. It takes a good deal of imagination to prepare the dead. It suggests some kind of notion of an afterlife. If there is that, there is usually a notion of a deity of some kind. That is fairly complicated religious thinking, suggesting that the Neanderthals had a capacity for symbolic reasoning and the formation of culture. This suggests a level of civilization, or at least the proto-culture, that is further along than we used to think.

Neanderthals, unfortunately, because of early discoveries that made them look like a brutish caveman, not intelligent, that they're very, very different from us. They were shorter and stockier, but they had huge brains. They clearly had

clothing. They cared for their sick and elderly. They were very intelligent.

In 2014, scientists analyzed materials from 40 different archaeological sites to determine a reliable extinction date for Neanderthals. The date they came up with is 40,000 years ago, suggesting they coexisted with Homo sapiens for at least 1,000 years. But just why did they die off? At this point, we don't know exactly why these other species died off. Certainly, it does broadly coincide with the expansion of anatomically modern humans to all parts of the globe.

But contrary to our notions from the past, it doesn't look like it was a lack of intelligence that led to the demise of Neanderthals. Although Neanderthals are long extinct, in 2013, evolutionary geneticists discovered select modern human populations carry genomes from both Neanderthal and Denisovans, suggesting that, at some point, interbreeding occurred. Neanderthal genetic markers are concentrated in populations in Europe and parts of the Middle East.

Denisovan markers can be found in the mainland Asian populations, as well as Pacific Islander, New Guineans and Australian Aborigines. According to some ancient astronaut theorists, this interbreeding may be the key to understanding the demise of the other intelligent hominin species that once shared the planet with humans. Consider the possibility that these different hominid strains were meant to be kept geologically separated from each other, across tracts of land that were considered to be too vast for them to ultimately come into contact with one another.

Is it possible that interbreeding was frowned upon, and that once interbreeding with Neanderthals started to take place, it was damaging the very essence of the experiment? And because of that, the Neanderthal strain had to be terminated or removed from the planet to stop this from happening.

When we look at ancient texts, particularly religious texts, from millennia ago, what we find is the idea of the gods or a god wanting to create a human that was pure, sort of physically and morally. What we also find are accounts where the wrath of God or the wrath of the gods -hammered down on us -(thunder crashing) for essentially going off the rails, so to speak. And we could make a case that this was some example of extraterrestrial intervention to essentially try and purify again the species, and that might have involved wiping out significant portions of early humans and starting over.

It's very possible that the aliens decided that in order to cleanse the planet, they needed to do things of huge magnitude, like the flood that the Bible talks about. The flood was geared to primarily eradicating the people that were on the planet at that time. Well, God could have been the extraterrestrials, -could have created that somehow.

It's very possible and very likely -that in order to eradicate a species that they may have genetically altered themselves and screwed up Did extraterrestri-

als eradicate various prehuman species in an attempt to keep the human genetic line clean? Could the evolutionary bottlenecks in our prehistory support this theory? And just as evidence of interbreeding exists in our genetic signature, might there also have been unintended survivors? There is no connection between these two groups. We couldn't understand why they're so different, these X haplogroups. You have people indigenous to this planet, and you really can't trace what their ancestry was.

Emory University. Atlanta, Georgia. 1998. Researchers analyze DNA data collected from various Native American populations, in an effort to trace back their ancestral descent through the Bering Strait. The lineages are categorized into four haplogroups: A, B, C or D. Each line representing a different migration off the Asian continent between 20,000 to 30,000 years ago. But what they also find is that a small portion of the Native population falls completely outside any previously known genetic group.

They can trace the ancestry back 36,000 years, but not to the Bering Strait. Scientists dub it the X lineage. Among human haplogroups, one stands out: the X lineage, which is found in about 2.5 percent of some Native American groups, and also in a small population of northern Europeans and the Middle East. And there is no connection between these groups.

We couldn't understand why they're so different, these X haplogroups. Isn't it amazing that you have a group of people indigenous, we think, to this planet and you really can't trace what their ancestry was? Scientists throw up their hands and they simply say, "I don't know how this can be, because these people "aren't somehow related to these people. How can this be?"

While the source of this X lineage remains a mystery, some ancient astronaut theorists believe it might be connected to a lost race of people that were said to have existed throughout the world, including North America. It's possible that this X lineage gene is related to the giants that were reported throughout the world.

Starting in the mid-1800s, in America, archaeologists began excavating skeletons of giants who were seven to eight feet tall in many cases. In the 1800s, Smithsonian archaeologists unearthed dozens of oversized skeletons contained within the burial mounds of the ancient Adena Indian tribe. The highest concentration of which were found in the Kanawha Valley of West Virginia, an area known to researchers as the valley of the giants.

Author and researcher William Henry is meeting up with a local Adena Indian researcher, Jason Jarrell, to have a look at one of these ancient earthworks.

This is the Criel Mound, and this mound was excavated by the Smithsonian Institution in November of 1883.

The Smithsonian sank a circular shaft from the top of this mound, down through the center to the bottom. And that's where they found an elaborate tomb.

This structure contained 11 burials. Ten of these burials were arranged in a semi-circular fashion around a central personage. So you have ten people around a central figure.

What was significant about this central figure? According to A. R. Sines, who assisted in the excavation of this mound, the central burial, when measured in the tomb, was six-foot-eight and three quarters. Now, the skull had been pulverized by the excavation, so a complete measurement wasn't possible. So, in all likelihood, this individual was probably around seven feet tall. That's a giant. It's a gigantic humanoid.

So we're saying the Smithsonian came here in 1883 and discovered a giant? That's correct. In fact, they discovered giants in many of the mounds here in Charleston. There were originally 50 burial mounds -in this valley. And I've actually got some documentation here to show you. This is the manuscript of the agent of the Smithsonian who excavated these mounds. And this represents his day-to-day journal of his excavations, including the one that's mentioned on this page, which is measured as seven foot, six inches in length.

So wait a minute, this is a government worker who's out doing a job, excavating a mound, and he discovers giants? Multiple gigantic skeletons. The ones in this valley being between seven and eight feet tall. That is incredible.

So why don't we all know about it? How come it's not in history books? Well, the policy of denial of the discovery of gigantic human skeletons actually wasn't enacted until about 1920. Before that time period, the Smithsonian acknowledged these giants in their own reports.

For years, I've been hearing stories, Native American legends about giants. It appears that we've unearthed evidence, proof of their existence, here in West Virginia. But, for whatever reason, that proof was suppressed. It probably has to do with the fact that it doesn't fit with our model of human evolution.

We have to ask: Is there an extraterrestrial connection? You have these Biblical stories of the watchers and the sons of God coming to Earth, breeding with humans to create this new race of giants, the Nephilim. These giant skeletons seem to be evidence of-of the watchers and the Nephilim. We have to ask ourselves who these seven, eight-foot giants were. Were they somehow the vestiges of these giants of the Bible? It's a mystery that archeologists have yet to solve. And part of the answer may be extraterrestrial DNA that's part of these giants.

Is it possible that the remains of a giant-sized population were discovered on the North American continent over 100 years ago? If so, were these beings a variation of Homo sapiens, an ancient intelligent hominin, or an otherworldly species altogether? Perhaps further clues can be found by examining the rarest and most mysterious human blood type on Earth.

Rh-negative people may have been evolved from a different kind of spe-

cies. There is a danger because these two blood types can't interbreed. Located between the border of Spain and France is the Pyrenees Mountain Range. The people that occupy this isolated region are known as the Basque, and they have long confounded anthropologists and historians. The language spoken by the enclave is not related to any other in that part of the world.

And the population also has the highest concentration of Rh-negative blood type in the world. Up to 35% of Basque people have Rh-negative blood. And Rh-negative blood is one of the most unusual blood types. And it's the one blood type that is least likely to mutate or interact with other blood types. Human blood types are grouped into four distinct designations that include O, A, B and AB. Additionally, there is another variance between blood types known as the Rh-factor, or Rhesus factor, which is a measure of Rhesus-based antigens in the blood.

The name comes from a monkey from India and other parts of Asia, which is the rhesus macaque. And this monkey was used in experiments, looking at blood transfusions. How blood was received from recipients varied. And it was discovered that the Rhesus factor could be positive or negative.

Most humans in the world are Rhesus positive. 85% of humans in the world are Rh-positive and have no issues receiving blood from positive or negative donors. But for the Rh-negative population, receiving Rh-positive blood may be fatal, as the body will try to destroy the foreign antigens. And for women that are Rh-negative, mating with a Rh-positive partner could be detrimental to the fetus.

If a Rhesus positive and a Rhesus negative parents were to have an offspring, there is a potential danger to the offspring, because these two blood types can't interbreed, basically. Medical intervention is needed. It's why actually, in the past, people had to have a blood test before they were allowed to get married.

The very fact that an Rh-negative mother, her body would actually try to kill an Rh-positive baby generates bizarre scenarios. How on earth could this happen? It suggests somewhere in our lineage that the Rh-negatives and the Rh-positives are perceived as being profoundly different. And also, studies of Rh-negatives suggest that they have lower than normal blood pressure, lower than normal pulse. In a number of cases, they have an extra vertebra in their back.

Rh-negative is very rare. Most of the world didn't have it until colonization started in the 15th century. Rh-negative didn't exist in the Americas, and it didn't exist in southern Africa, it didn't exist in Asia. It was only in Europe, so it spread out from there. Out of Africa, that theory has it that all human beings originated in Africa, southern Africa, sub Sahara. They're all Rh-positive. They don't have any Rh-negative.

Where did Rh-negative evolve, then? 15% of the humans have Rh-negative blood. Fifteen percent. And scientists have no idea where it came from. What they do believe is that if you have that, you may have been evolved from a different

kind of species on this planet. Now was that species put here, genetically altered? Or was it just a natural formation of the planet in its evolutionary stage? Who knows? But the fact is that Rh-negative people— and again, there's 15% of them on this planet— may have come from outside sources.

Could the Rh-negative blood type offer evidence of a vastly different pre-human evolution than what we are led to believe in our history books? -Might it offer indisputable proof of extraterrestrial intervention in the remote past? But if so, is the experimentation with intelligent hominin over, or is it still taking place?

A decade and a half after Dr. David Jacobs wrote his book proposing that aliens are experimenting on humans, anthropologist Dr. John Hawkes publishes research suggesting that humans have inexplicably experienced an accelerated evolution in recent history. Humanity entered into a supercharged period of evolution.

If you look at DNA from a human walking around in 3,000 B. C., and you compare it to what we have today, it is seven percent different. What is this telling us? It could be that extraterrestrials are involved in that process, shepherding our genetic change through contact, through genetic work that they are doing.

Millions of people report being abducted. They can't all be wrong. Something is happening to these people. And if you assume for a moment that we may be the test tube of the universe, where they experiment and genetically manipulate and change things, it's very possible that the experiment continues. Young children are changing. They're smarter, they're more mature, they're growing up much faster than we did when we were children. What will it be like 50 years from now or a 100 years from now is anybody's guess.

Could it be— as ancient astronaut theorists suggest— that evolution is not just the result of natural selection, but also alien manipulation? And that humans are quickly becoming an entirely new species, designed to replace Homo sapiens? What we will begin to see in the coming decades is the fulfillment of a plan by extraterrestrials to ultimately transform humans into celestial beings. The ultimate goal is to make us better suited for traveling in space and the return to the stars.

Are we now being replaced by a brand-new hybridized species? One of the things that I think about often now: Neanderthals never knew they were going to be replaced by Homo sapiens. Is mankind the result of an extraterrestrial experiment? Could isolated regions of Earth have served as laboratories until the time when one species was chosen to continue? And might this genetic manipulation still be ongoing even to this day? Perhaps it will soon be revealed that we, too, are experimental humans, serving as the latest link in the chain of a directed evolution, and being prepared for a future alongside our alien ancestors.

Did extraterrestrials come to Earth and tweak the human body to serve as a

vehicle for the soul? And if so, what is the purpose?

Although mainstream science widely dismisses the concept of reincarnation, leading academic institutions, such as the University of Virginia, Duke University, and the University of British Columbia, have entire departments devoted to its study. And, according to their research, a mounting body of evidence suggests that the ability of some to vividly recall past lives may, in fact, be a real occurrence. You have thousands of reports. So one has to wonder whether there is something behind that.

There are studies that have been made on these things, and I wonder how long it'll be until mainstream science agrees with the idea that something happens to us after death. The basic idea of reincarnation is that, upon your death, your soul departs your body. You go to your version of heaven and then you come down into a new body. An easy way to understand this is that you can upload files from your computer to the cloud and then download files to a new computer.

But while scientists are just beginning to entertain the notion that reincarnation may be a real occurrence, the idea of a soul leaving one human body and entering another can be traced back thousands of years, to the very beginning of Egyptian civilization.

Turin, Italy. On display at the Egyptian Museum is the Turin King List, or Royal Canon, which dates back to the 13th century BC. The papyrus includes a list detailing the ancient Egyptian rulers, extending back to the very start of Egyptian civilization.

We see all the timelines, and all the kings were there, but the first two groups of names on that list were gods, the gods of Egypt, who they believed ruled before the kings. Although scholars fully accept the chronology from the rule of King Menes onward, they discount the time before his reign around 3000 BC, a time when these alleged gods ruled over Egypt.

One of the first names to be found on the list is the god Osiris. Osiris was depicted as a humanlike god. He had human features. But one of the most curious things about Osiris is that he was shown with green skin. Osiris is thought to have come from the star system Orion originally. And was part of a group of extraterrestrials that came to Earth.

What's interesting about the ancient Egyptian gods is they could also die. They weren't necessarily immortal. And when the god Osiris died, centuries ago according to Egyptian mythology, he was reborn as his own son, Horus. And Horus became a physical incarnation on Earth. And it is believed by the ancient Egyptians that all the pharaohs became gods incarnate. And once one particular pharaoh died, the spirit would then go into the next pharaoh. And so on, and so on. So this cycle of reincarnation continued.

In the ancient Egyptian creation mythology, the god Ptah came from Sirius

and fashioned the human body. We have to ask the question: did extraterrestrials come to Earth and tweak the human body to serve as a vehicle for the soul? If the stories of the Egyptian gods incarnating into human bodies are true, do all humans possess souls that have been passed down from the beginning of mankind, and may have originated beyond Earth? Perhaps further clues can be found by examining recent case studies into past lives that scientists find too remarkable to dismiss.

Charlottesville, Virginia, 1967. Renowned psychiatrist Dr. Ian Stevenson launches the Division of Personality Studies at the University of Virginia, making it one of the first educational institutions to devote serious research into the study of reincarnation. Over his 40-year career, Dr. Stevenson extensively studied more than 3,000 cases of individuals who reported past life memories. And he was able to objectively validate the claims being made in an astounding 1,200 instances.

The body of work by Ian Stevenson is exceptionally credible. It's painstakingly documenting instances of things that are suggestive of reincarnation. Now, what makes a case credible is that the person has specific knowledge that they couldn't possibly have. Dr. Stevenson traveled throughout the world to meet with people claiming to have knowledge of their past lives.

He used various methodologies, including hypnosis, to obtain pertinent details from his subjects, and then would set out to authenticate and document the evidence. One of his most striking case studies was Suzanne Ghanem, who was born in Richmond, Virginia in 1963.

She insisted from a young age that in her previous life she had been Hanan Monsour, a Lebanese women who had passed away just ten days before Suzanne was born. At the age of two, she shared with her parents the name of Hanan's husband and her three children, and later scribbled a phone number on a scrap of paper.

Dr. Stevenson would discover that the number matched the Monsours' home phone number, except that the last two digits were reversed. Suzanne Ghanem holds the record for being able to identify relatives of her prior life. She walked into a room and identified 25 different relatives by name and their relationship.

In another case study, Dr. Stevenson traveled to India to research the claims of one of the most notorious reincarnations in the region. There's the interesting case of Shanti Devi in India. She was born in 1926, and at the age of four she began telling her parents that she was the reincarnation of this other woman from another town called Mathura. Mathura is a small village over 100 miles away from Shanti's hometown of Delhi.

By the time Shanti Devi was nine years old, she had convinced her parents of her prior existence, and was put in contact with her former family. The young girl spoke directly with the man she claimed she was married to in her previous

life. Shanti Devi gives very accurate information, knows exactly where she lived in this past life, the names of people in her family, her husband specifically. She eventually met this family and her husband from a previous life, and lo and behold, these people embraced her and agreed that she is this lost relative from another life. Eventually, Mahatma Gandhi himself got involved in this whole story. He had an investigation made, and in 1936 Gandhi himself said that he was satisfied that she was the reincarnation of this other woman.

In some reincarnation cases, like that of an English woman named Dorothy Eady, the past-life recall went much further back in history. As a young girl, after a near-death experience, she began recalling her life as a temple virgin in Egypt during the reign of Seti I in the 14th century BC. Eady eventually moved to Abydos, Egypt, took on the name Om Seti, and became a respected Egyptologist and the keeper of the Temple of Seti.

It was all really interesting, because she was one of very few that perfected the ancient Egyptian language. She could speak it. Many can translate. Some try to read, but she could speak it. And she would go to the other Egyptologists and tell them, the gardens of whatever is down here. Dig here, you'll find it. And most thought she was just crazy. But they dig and they find it. She had the information. She knew things no one else would know.

There was literally no explanation of how she knew the things she knew, of how she understood the language, how she predicted the placement of ruins under the ground. I don't think anyone up till today has an explanation of knowing how she knew that, because she wasn't right once and wrong three times. She was always right.

Om Seti came back with a very clear memory of her past life, specifically to find her way back to Egypt, but also to educate us. When you'd see someone speaking about their past life with such credibility, such accuracy, this tells us that there is more to it than this life. So, they are actually teaching us about other worlds, other realities, and what we are perhaps here to do. Although Om Seti made significant contributions to the study of ancient Egypt and its people, it is her claim to have been reincarnated that may be her most important legacy.

But if reincarnation is proven to exist why? And what does it reveal, not only about our past lives, but also our future ones? Valley of the Kings, Luxor, Egypt. Opposite from the famous burial chamber of King Tut It is known only by a number, because even though it was discovered over a century ago, no one is certain who was buried there.

Initially, it was thought to belong to King Tut's father, Akhenaten, but radiological examination suggested the body belonged to a much younger man.

KV55 in the Valley of the Kings, away from the public eye. Most Egyptologists and archaeologists are baffled and have a lot of questions. Very little is known

about this tomb. One of the most common features of all the tombs in the Valley of the Kings is the amount of wall paintings on the tombs explaining everything and telling the world that this is the tomb of that king, and this is how great that king is.

But look at this tomb. Completely empty. In 1907, archaeologists allegedly found an ominous curse on the wall, assuring that whoever occupied this tomb would not return in a subsequent life. When they first opened this tomb, they found little remains of hieroglyphics on this wall that says, "The evil one should not live again." Inside, archaeologists found a coffin with the remains of a mummified body with an elongated head. The right side of its skull was smashed in.

But perhaps the most striking feature of the tomb is that, unlike all other tombs in the valley, it was not built to keep grave robbers out it was built specifically to keep someone or something trapped inside.

This is the burial chamber of the tomb. Right here is exactly where the sarcophagus would have gone. And to north, south, east and west of the sarcophagus, were the four magical cardinal blocks that protects the tomb from any intruders. This is a part of some of the magical blocks that surrounded the sarcophagus. These rocks in every other tomb had inscriptions on the outside, on the side facing the world, so it protects the tomb from the world, except for this tomb.

This tomb, the rocks had hieroglyphics with the inscriptions on the inside, as if they intentionally wanted to protect the outside world from the contents of this tomb. The ancient Egyptians were strong believers in reincarnation, and even had a specific name for the part of the individual that detaches itself from the body after death. They referred to it as Ba. The Ba is the personality. The Ba is the character. Every human had a Ba, and the Ba is the part they believed moves out and is reincarnated in another life, another living human.

Theorists suggest that the concept of what the Egyptians referred to as the Ba, or the detachment of the spirit from the body, has been depicted in artwork throughout history. Across the globe, over 1.5 billion people believe in reincarnation, including nearly all Eastern philosophies, as well as the Kabbalistic sect of Judaism. Tibetans, we believe rebirth. In the Kabbalistic tradition of Judaism, reincarnation is considered a fundamental belief. And unlike other religions, which believe you have only one lifetime in which to get it right, in the Kabbalistic tradition, it is believed that souls are given multiple chances to get it right. So souls are believed to reincarnate time after time.

The idea of the preexistence of the soul was once a significant doctrine of the Christian canon, before it had been excised from the teachings by Roman emperor Justinian the Great in 553 AD. The early Christian belief in reincarnation was eventually declared a heresy. Instead of recycling to Earth over and over again, you now only have one destination after this life. That destination is either Heaven or it's Hell, depending on how you behaved in life. It was used as a con-

trol mechanism.

In ancient Greece, Socrates, Pythagoras and Plato all commented on the possibility of reincarnation. In the dialogues, Plato says, "I am confident that there truly is such a thing as living again, and that the living spring from the dead." So here's a strong sense of reincarnation.

There are many beliefs around the world, that reincarnation exists. Some people believe that certain types of souls are able to come back, not just in one body, but in several bodies at once to perform specific tasks. And that's one of the reasons why there are so many more people on the Earth today than there used to be. And also it is possible for you to reincarnate from other planets.

Oftentimes, when reincarnation is discussed, we only talk about it that people are reincarnated here on Earth, and I personally always thought that was a limiting idea of reincarnation. I think even extraterrestrial organisms biological ones would be reincarnated throughout the universe.

If souls are indeed recycling through various bodies, as so many cultures, both ancient and modern, have proposed, is this simply the natural continuation of life or might this process be directed towards some greater end? One that reaches far beyond Earth? Perhaps further clues can be found by examining the stories of those who claim to have been reincarnated with a specific purpose for humanity.

Dharamshala, India, May 17, 2015. Tibetan exiles in India, including the current Dalai Lama, renew their call for Communist China to release the high-ranking Buddhist monk they have held captive for the past 20 years. Gedhun Choekyi Nyima is considered one of the world's longest-held political prisoners. He has been held captive since 1995, when at the age of six, he was recognized as the 11th reincarnation of the Panchen Lama, the second most important spiritual leader of Tibet after the Dalai Lama himself. The Dalai Lama unilaterally announced that they'd found the Panchen Lama. Now, the Chinese placed him under house arrest in China, and he's not been heard from since. The Chinese government installed, effectively, their own candidate.

The reason for this seems to be that the previous Panchen Lama had spoken out against Chinese Communism, and the Chinese government was probably worried about that. Like most other Eastern religions, the belief in reincarnation is central to the Tibetan Buddhist philosophy. The current Dalai Lama is the 14th in his reincarnation lineage, but he claims to be the 74th incarnation of his spirit, which is said to trace back to the deity Chenrezig, the founding god of the Tibetan people, and he is a very special dedicated compassion Buddha manifested for Tibet.

This being continues to come back through reincarnations to simply help the Tibetan people and the humans on the Earth to also find their way to enlight-

enment. It is said that Chenrezig made a vow that he would not rest until he had "liberated all the beings in all the realms of suffering."

Tibetan Buddhists believe, that in the form of the Dalai Lama, he returns to Earth in a quest to fulfill this mission. But according to ancient astronaut theorists, Chenrezig was not merely an enlightened being, he was an extraterrestrial visitor to Earth in the remote past. In many of the renderings similar to his, you have these Buddhas that are in this lotus position that seem to be sitting inside some sort of vehicles. They look like lotus flowers, and you have them surrounded by flames and smoke. Chenrezig is often seen floating in a kind of UFO-shaped disc with different objects around him.

So, it would seem that really, for Tibetan Buddhists, the Dalai Lama is a reincarnation of some kind of extraterrestrial god who has chosen the Tibetan people as his people, and he continually reincarnates over and over again, to lead these people. According to researchers, the vast majority of reincarnated individuals are completely unaware of their previous lives. But if the Dalai Lama is returning to fulfill a recognized mission, could there be others who knowingly come back with a task to complete?

Hillah, Iraq. Just over 50 miles south of Baghdad. Scattered over 2,000 acres, in the center of the war-torn nation, lie the ruins of one of the ancient world's greatest cities, Babylon. During the 1980s, Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein attempted to reconstruct the city. He built himself a replica structure on the ancient foundation of the palace of the sixth century Babylonian king, Nebuchadnezzar II, and even made plans to restore his famous Hanging Gardens.

In 1991, during the First Gulf War, the world was introduced to Saddam Hussein, both as a military dictator, but also, we learned during the 1980s, Saddam had spent over $500 million rebuilding Babylon. One of the interesting things that came out in the news around the time of the First Gulf War with Iraq, was that Saddam Hussein believed that he was the reincarnation of Nebuchadnezzar II. Saddam Hussein said that he was the reincarnation of Nebuchadnezzar. He had coins made with his image on one side, and Nebuchadnezzar on the other.

The original bricks in Babylon had the name Nebuchadnezzar engraved on them. When Saddam rebuilt the ancient city of Babylon, he had bricks inscribed with his own name and the name Nebuchadnezzar engraved on them as well. Nebuchadnezzar II was a powerful and ambitious ruler, and during his reign he made Babylon the most powerful kingdom in the region. Much like Saddam Hussein, Nebuchadnezzar II also set out to reconstruct the already ancient city, specifically focusing on restoring the Great Ziggurat of Babylon, the Etemenanki temple.

Scholars have proposed that the site may actually be the former location of the biblical Tower of Babel, which was constructed after the Great Flood by or-

ders of the ancient king, Nimrod. Ancient legend tells us that King Nebuchadnezzar was indeed himself a reincarnation of the earlier Babylonian King Nimrod. Nimrod was the first world dictator who created what was a world empire. Nimrod was of the descendants of Noah. Now, Noah was very unique, very interesting. He was born with certain attributes which indicated that he was not of this world.

If this is true, could it be that Saddam Hussein was not only a reincarnation of Nebuchadnezzar II, but also the biblical character known as Nimrod? And might this being have returned to fulfill a mission he was unable to complete in his earlier incarnation? What we're seeing here is actually a progression of a soul, or a spirit, beginning with Nimrod, going through Nebuchadnezzar, and then reincarnating as Saddam Hussein, who was trying to do exactly the same thing in each lifetime.

If the existence of the human soul can be proven, could it really carry remnants from previous lives? Ancient astronaut theorists say yes, and point to a number of recent scientific discoveries for their proof, not only of reincarnation, but of mankind's ancient alien origins.

Stanton, Kentucky, July 2016. A witness to the aftermath of a fatal traffic collision takes a photograph of the scene as he drives past. Upon examination of the picture, he notices the vestige of a figure floating above the scene. Many have suggested that this chilling photograph actually shows the soul leaving the body. And today an increasing number of scientists support the notion that there may really be a spirit that continues on after the body dies.

The vast body of information supporting the concept or the idea of reincarnation is getting stronger and stronger. There's nothing in the science that precludes that, and there's some information that actually supports it.

In 1996, renowned physicist Sir Roger Penrose and anesthesiologist Dr. Stuart Hameroff developed a quantum theory of consciousness that supports the notion of a separate state of an individual that can exist beyond the confines of a physical body. Their work highlights structures called microtubules, which they suggest is the seat of the soul. Microtubules are light pipes that allow electrons to flow unimpeded, so the body can talk to itself. It allows consciousness to flow throughout the body, at least so the theory goes. According to their theory, the soul itself exists in an energetic state. When the body dies, it returns to the universe, as it cannot be destroyed. And in the case of near-death experiences, it may later return to the body after resuscitation.

Their theory suggests that what is happening is that some energetic quantum essence of consciousness itself that can exist as pure energy is exiting the body. And then, when the body becomes viable again, it is able to reinhabit the body through using these microtubules, much like the idea of an antenna. We have the possibility that this is an intelligent design. That there could be intelli-

gent beings before us who specifically designed these biological bodies to be vessels for the soul.

According to theorists, our latest scientific discoveries reflect the stories written by our ancestors over 3,500 years ago, detailing how the gods fashioned the human body to possess a soul or spirit. When you look at one of the earliest creation myths from Mesopotamia, they talked about how, in order for a human body to be animated, the gods needed to connect the soul to it, or the spiritual consciousness to it. Otherwise it just doesn't function.

The gods in ancient stories have all the hallmarks of what we call extraterrestrials. They're deeply interested in the idea of the soul, how to move the soul from one body to another. We call that reincarnation. So the historical record of extraterrestrials tweaking human bodies suggests that the ultimate purpose of this genetic alteration is to make the human body a better vehicle for the soul.

Are scientists on the verge of uncovering a profound truth that man really does possess a soul, and human bodies are physiologically designed to support it, as our ancestors claimed? Ancient astronaut theorists say yes, and believe the more important question is why?

New York City College of Technology. August 2016. Physicist Gregory Matloff publishes a paper arguing that consciousness may extend beyond humans, and that the universe itself might be self-aware. Prominent scientists like Christoph Koch and Sir Roger Penrose also support this notion. And researchers studying reincarnation believe it might help explain why souls are continuously recycled.

There seems to be a process where you reincarnate repeatedly, because there is a larger consciousness that you're a part of. In short, we upload and download consciousness, and we're creating a common body of information. Cosmic consciousness is expansive. It allows us to imagine the possibilities beyond our 3D reality. Beyond our limited way of seeing this reality right here on the Earth.

But if human bodies were created as vessels for the soul by extraterrestrial beings, as some ancient astronaut theorists propose, was it to feed the human experience into a shared cosmic consciousness? And if so, could the key to uncovering the truth about our alien origins be walking amongst us today? Some of the souls that are currently walking around Planet Earth have been around for a very long time, and may be traced back to extraterrestrials visiting in the remote past. The truth of our past could definitely be part of our future.

Extraterrestrial reincarnated souls have been with us for thousands and thousands of years, guiding us, leading us over and over again as best they can to help us achieve our various goals. We have to realize that extraterrestrial knowledge is present in our world, that these souls carry direct evidence and knowledge from our past and are perhaps being used to fulfill the mission of these extraterrestrial beings.

LAST EXIT TO EARTH

Is it possible that humans are designed to carry the souls of otherworldly beings that came to Earth thousands of years ago? Perhaps as we learn more about reincarnation we will be able to access ancient knowledge seeded deep within each of us. We may also discover that the truths about our extraterrestrial past are much closer than we ever realized.

Reptilians

There are too many stories about reptilian entities living within the earth for them to be dismissed. Throughout history, there have been stories of beings half-human, half-reptile. Could they be more than mere fantasy? And if so, might they be visitors from another planet? You have to wonder if there's not some truth to the stories of reptilian intervention on planet Earth. Might there be a connection between aliens and strange beings called the Reptilians?

Bishopville, South Carolina. June, 1988. 2:00 a.m. Christopher Davis had pulled over on a deserted road near Scape Ore Swamp to fix a flat tire. Just as he finished, he heard a noise behind him. He saw a strange, seven-foot-tall creature with red glowing eyes running towards him. Davis started to drive away, but the creature caught up with him and jumped on the roof of the car. Swerving hard to throw the creature off, he saw it had three fingers and green skin. Finally it fell from the car, and Davis sped away. And he ended up getting out of where he was, and he went immediately home. He was so upset that his parents called the police department.

Sheriff Liston Truesdale actually went out there and interviewed him. He asked him to take a lie detector test and this young boy passed the lie detector test with flying colors. What Christopher Davis told the detective he saw was a Lizard Man. And what's interesting is the police took the story very, very seriously.

Although Christopher Davis' sighting of the Lizard Man was certainly the most famous and infamous one, it's not the only one. They tracked down a number of other witnesses who both previously and after had seen the Lizard Man.

In the spring of 1988, a crop duster named Frank Mitchell reported seeing what he said was a Lizard Man cross his grassy runway one morning as he was about to take off. And two years later, in 1990, Bertha Blythers and her five children claimed they nearly hit a lizard-like man while driving near the same swamp.

Could these incidents all be related? Is it merely coincidence that three separate people on three separate occasions reported seeing a lizard-like man near the Scape Ore Swamp? Could there possibly be another species of life down

here, something we're not aware of, and they're interacting with people? Further sightings of a so-called Lizard Man have been reported not only in this area, but also in Tennessee, Illinois and Austria. In fact, alleged encounters with these creatures have become so widespread, they are now collectively known by one name: the Reptilians.

But could accounts of the Reptilians be more than just the product of overactive imaginations? Ancient astronaut theorists say yes, and as evidence they point to the legends of serpent gods that can be found throughout the world. In South America, Quetzalcoatl, Kukulkan they're always referenced as serpent gods. Even in Japan or ancient China we have these dragon emperors and dragon gods.

It's very possible that there was a time in the past that ancient man was interacting with what appear to be living serpent beings a lost reptilian race. We can find these stories of serpent gods all around the world. I don't mean just, you know, particular geographic regions. But on every continent, on virtually every ancient culture. You have them in India. You have them in China. In Greece. In England. In South and North America. In Africa. I mean, it doesn't matter where you go in the world, there are these direct references to these serpent-like beings that descended from the sky. So, to me, this is not a figment of the imagination. And certainly not coincidence.

In addition to myths and legends passed down through oral history, early written texts also speak of serpent beings that were once present on Earth. The Bible speaks of a reptilian race the Seraphim we read about them in the Book of Isaiah. Some will interpret them as being the fiery ones, but the correct understanding is reptilian. There's always been knowledge of the Reptilians. Some are good, others bad.

Religious texts tell of reptilian beings whose existence is inexorably linked to that of the earth and humankind. So for example, in the Bible, the book of Genesis has a story about a serpent who tempts Eve, the first woman, by offering her the forbidden fruit from the Tree of Knowledge. Eve falls for the snake's blandishments and she eats of that apple and forever changes human history, causing Adam and Eve to be expelled from the Garden of Eden and causing the serpent, too, to be punished in that he is doomed to slither upon the ground as a punishment for his disobeying God's will.

It is understood, in ancient legend, that prior to God punishing the serpent, the serpent was completely humanoid in character. And that this serpent this nachash was only one of a race of reptilian beings who served God. When you hear that story from a modern perspective, it sounds an awful lot like what people describe as the Reptilians, lizard-like beings, or beings with the faces or visage of a viper.

But if the serpent in the Garden of Eden really was a reptilian alien, as an-

cient astronaut theorists suggest, could there be similar stories recorded in the ancient texts of other cultures as well? In the Koran there's a fascinating category of creatures known as the djinn. The djinn are ancient. They were here before humans. They're a category unto themselves, not unlike angels.

And at one point Iblis, the leader of the djinn, offended God, crossed him, was rebellious and was cursed like the serpents in the Garden of Eden and became earthbound, trapped on Earth for eternity and they are here with us.

Throughout the Mediterranean and the Near East, there is a very strong belief linking snakes, skinks, lizards and other reptiles to supernatural or magical creatures and in some cases, to the souls of ancestors.

So it can be considered bad luck to kill one of these beings if you find it in the home because it might be a djinn or another kind of supernatural creature that is visiting you.

The djinn. Kukulkan. The Serpent in the Garden of Eden.

Could all of these stories about otherworldly serpent beings able to influence humanity be based on fact? And if they have been part of human history for thousands of years, where do they come from? Are they alien creatures coming to Earth from another planet, or could they be living right under our feet?

Los Angeles, California. January, 1934. The Los Angeles Times publishes an article entitled "Lizard People's Catacomb City Hunted," accounting the attempt by mining engineer G. Warren Shufelt to locate and excavate a maze of tunnels which he believed were beneath the streets of downtown Los Angeles.

Warren Shufelt was a mining engineer and he invented a device that he called the radio x-ray to be used for gold mining and this device could find tunnels underground. And he actually created a map of the tunnels. Included on Shufelt's map of tunnels were 16 places where he said he had located gold deposits. Shufelt gained momentum after meeting with a Hopi medicine man who told him the legend of the lizard people that live in underground cities.

Warren Shufelt had a sit-down with an Indian medicine man in Arizona who told him there was a Hopi legend that there was three cities on the Pacific Coast that were completely underground. The story goes that 5,000 years ago, there was a meteor shower, and these lizard people sought refuge underground. They dug these tunnels, and one of the network of tunnels was under the city of Los Angeles. According to the legend, the lizard people carved out vast chambers large enough to house a thousand families, using advanced technologies, such as a mysterious chemical that could easily bore through bedrock. Shufelt obtained permission from the city and began digging to try and reach the vast tunnel system. The city council, perhaps motivated by the alleged gold that was contained within the tunnels, allowed Shufelt to dig a 250-foot shaft, under the agreement that he would give them 50% of the treasure, if recovered.

Warren Shufelt was a successful mining engineer, and it seems that he had some kind of connection at The Los Angeles Times, 'cause The Times really followed the story. It was a story that caught the popular imagination. After a month of digging, and not reaching the tunnel system, Warren Shufelt and his team ran out of money and stopped the search. But fascination with the story continues to this day.

So, now we have these stories of underground people, a race living underground in tunnels and bases. And you have to wonder is this some kind of reptilian extraterrestrials who have taken control of our planet and are living underground? It seems incredible, and yet, it's what some of the stories are telling us. Is it possible that an advanced race of lizard people once lived underneath the western United States? And could they still be there today? Astonishingly, a nearly identical legend exists halfway around the world.

Benares, India. Within this city lies the Well of Sheshna, which in Hindu legend is an entrance into an underground city of the Nagas, a race of semi-divine serpent people known throughout Eastern culture. In Benares, the sacred city of India, there is a well, the Well of Sheshna. This is one of the portals to the underground city, called Patala. And the Nagas live in this place. It's a place of great power and mystery, and some danger, and only the holy can make contact with it. Patala is the underworld in Hindu mythology. There are many beings that live in there, many reptilians, which are called Nagas. As a demigod, they must have descended from heaven to the Earth to teach, to give special qualities, to the human world.

Nagas are not really evil beings as in Judeo-Christian context. Ancient astronaut theorists claim the Hindu stories of the Nagas bear a striking resemblance to the Hopi stories of lizard people, who also resided beneath the earth. So here we are linking the Naga, the serpent beings, with the reptilian beings of the Hopi tradition. We see a common thread here of these beings who are at one time reviled, and also, revered. But also, as beings that have a direct influence on humanity.

Is it merely coincidence that extremely similar legends of advanced reptilian beings living underground can be found on opposite sides of the world? And is it possible these reptilian underground dwellers surface every so often to interact with humanity? Perhaps more clues can be found in artifacts unearthed in the cradle of civilization.

Southern Iraq, 1923. British archaeologist Sir Leonard Woolley leads an excavation to uncover the remains of one of the oldest agricultural communities in the world the Ubaid culture, which dates back to 5,900 BC. Among the remains, they discover some unusual clay artifacts. Among the dwellings and tools, they also discovered these strange-looking clay figurines. And I say strange, because

they don't really look human. They have the facial features of what seems to be reptiles.

Now, is it possible that the Sumerians were depicting a race of beings that were living among them at the time? Mainstream scholars have debated the meaning of the statues since their discovery, thinking, perhaps, they were Sumerian gods. However, ancient astronaut theorists believe the statues could have a different meaning. These clay figurines have these, what are called, "coffee bean eyes." They have these elongated skulls. They look very much like some kind of reptilian extraterrestrial. And they're breast-feeding children and doing very normal human things that you wouldn't think that gods would necessarily be doing. So, it's this mixture of human activity with these reptilian aliens. So we're showing mammalian reptilian physiology.

When it shows them holding those babies, it's not a normal thing to have anywhere an iconography throughout the entire world. And it makes you suspect as to whether or not they had actual physical contacts between them. But just what are these strange creatures? Where do the reptilians, that have reportedly been witnessed by humans for thousands of years, come from? Some ancient astronaut theorists believe the answer can be found by looking back, not thousands of years, but millions.

Ottawa, Ontario. 1982. At The National Museum of Canada, paleontologist and curator of vertebrate fossils, Dale Russell, publishes a thought experiment based on the trend toward larger brain sizes and the upright posture of dinosaurs. He proposes a theory about what one species of dinosaur would have evolved into if it had survived the mass extinction RHODES: What he did is take the dinosaur known as Troodon, and they noticed the morphological changes - in the skeletal structure of the dinosaur. And based on, over time, where it was going, they extrapolated it out further. And strangely enough, or wonderfully enough, they actually came up with a model that resembled a humanoid reptilian being, which actually matched that of the reports that we were hearing now, as well as reports from ancient history. So, for me, this was one of the most compelling pieces of information, where science actually says, it is possible.

If the dinos hadn't have died out, this would have become what he called the dinosauroid, an upright, standing, semi-humanoid, semi-reptilian entity, what we might call a reptoid. He thought it might stand four to five feet high, weigh about 90 pounds, and have a fairly advanced brain. Now, did this entity ever come into existence? What if some of the dinosaurs didn't become extinct? What if they managed to survive the global extinction, or presumed extinction, and over time, some of them developed through natural selection, and they grew smaller, they became more intelligent, they became more adept and adaptive, and took on a humanoid form? We necessarily shouldn't think that the reptilians are extrater-

restrials. Perhaps, in some strange way, they are our forefathers, albeit from millions and millions of years in the past.

If the reptilians do exist, could they be the descendants of dinosaurs that walked the Earth millions of years ago? Our concept of dinosaurs is changing all the time, of course, and, nowadays, we're making so many new discoveries every year, that we're reinterpreting them in many ways. Certainly, in if you looked 20, 30 years back, there were so many things that have been found, and so many other things we know now. Particularly, I think it's been very important that nowadays is, it's completely very well accepted that the idea that dinosaurs are not extinct. That dinosaurs essentially evolved into birds, and that they're alive today. And now that we know that not all the dinosaurs died out And, as a matter of fact, some survived to become birds warm-blooded birds, mind you from a dinosaur which is considered reptile and cold-blooded.

We're recognizing that even if these are birds now, we didn't recognize them now as being part of the dinosaur family. What could these other pockets that have survived the devastation 65 million years ago Could they have evolved parallel to mankind in hidden cavern systems, and could they be actually the beings that we think are extraterrestrial, but are actually our terrestrial neighbors? Paleontologists generally argue that the dinosaurs died out totally 65 million years ago. I think it's certainly within the realm of feasibility that some found an ecological nest to survive in, and may even exist today. And I point out that, while we hear UFO abductees talking about little Greys and tall humanoids, a minority of them do report encounters with what we would call reptoids.

So, it's possible that on some planet, if not Earth, somewhere else, they evolved from dinosaurs. To find another place in the universe that was so rich with resources and so capable of supporting life was probably a very exciting discovery for extraterrestrial visitors to Earth in our prehistory. In their eyes, this could have been the place they could colonize, or perhaps act as a working environment for experiments they were doing with new species they were trying to engineer. Maybe they manipulated dinosaur DNA to favor certain mutations. By playing with certain mutations in the genes of dinosaurs, highly-advanced extraterrestrials, through genetic modification, may have been able to alter the course of dinosaur evolution to favor the rise of mammals.

Is it possible celestial travelers manipulated the DNA of reptiles and mammals on Earth, as ancient astronaut theorists believe? And could one of their experiments have resulted in a reptilian-human hybrid species that now exists primarily underground? It's very possible that the reptilian agenda extends well into our history. We really don't know the full record of dinosaurs on our planet since dinosaurs were here for millions of years. Many of these references to a current reptilian race or an ancient serpent race that was worshiped by various cultures

could be an offshoot, a genetic variation of dinosaurs that naturally evolved here on Earth. If extraterrestrials assisted the evolution of reptiles, as well as human beings, could there have been some mixing of reptile and human genes? Perhaps we need to look no further than our own bodies.

Punjab, India. 2001. A boy named Balaji is born with a bizarre deformity a seven-inch tail. Believing his tail to be a sign of divinity, people begin flocking to his house, offering prayers, money and gifts, hoping their wishes will be fulfilled in return. He otherwise seemed normal, but he had a weird serpent-like tail at the base of his spine. And the reason why he was being worshipped was that their own legends reported beings with tails like this. And they thought that he was the reincarnated form of one of the gods.

Over 100 cases of human tails have been reported in medical journals since the 1800s. Every human embryo has a small tail in the early stages of development, which is absorbed by the growing body by nine weeks of pregnancy. Similarities in the developmental stages of embryos of animals have been observed for a very long time. Darwin noted that closely-related species often have embryos that start off looking essentially identical. And then, it's not until later in development that they start to develop some of their characteristics that sort of uniquely define the different species. And, in fact, our own embryos have a tail, for instance, and look very much like the embryos of other vertebrae animals if we go, you know, really early into our development.

If you go back far enough, humans and reptiles share a common ancestor. If you go back about 300 million years before present, you find this group that's evolving, where one line went off towards what's now the reptiles and the birds, and the other line went off to a whole series of animals, including the ancestors of what became the mammals. And that occurred that split starts to occur by about 250 million years before present. For so many years, we grew up thinking that reptiles were the closest relative to dinosaurs, and that now we know that's a little bit different. In fact, if you look at Tyrannosaurus, it's essentially the predecessor to modern birds.

So, we go way back, and we look at how evolution has changed animal forms over the years, and some of the mammals looked a lot like reptiles. They looked like little furred lizards, in fact. So, yeah, I mean, if You know, looking at the evolution of life on the planet, yeah, we're all we're all related. In addition to humans born with tails, there are other genetic conditions that might suggest a link with our reptilian past.

People with the disease ichthyosis have dry, scaly skin. And people with the diseases called syndactyly and ectrodactyly have fused fingers and claw-like hands. There's even a biblical legend that people who lived before the patriarch Noah had webbed fingers. Legend says that until the time of Noah, all human

beings were born with webbed fingers, almost reptilian in nature. And that Noah was the first to be born without that. And as such was a sign and a symbol of things to come.

Might there have been a time when reptilian characteristics were more prevalent in humans? There are traditions in numerous cultures of reptilian bloodlines associated with royalty. According to legend, Alexander the Great was sired by a dragon. Japanese legends state the founder of the Imperial Dynasty Jimmu was the great-grandson of a dragon god. And in China, ancient emperors were described as having a dragon-like appearance. Is it possible these ancient rulers did have a more direct connection to reptilian ancestors? The royal bloodline issue is one of which they believe that the heredity of certain individuals carried some form of a unique signature in the blood that was bestowed upon them by ancient reptilian human beings.

So, let's ask this question why throughout known human history have there been certain families and bloodlines that have claimed to be superior to the rest of humanity, so superior that they have a right to rule over them.

Why did Chinese emperors claim the right to rule because of their alleged descendents from the serpent gods? Why did the kings of Media, now Iran, why were they called the Dragon Dynasty of Media? Why is this constant theme unfolding all the way through history? Might the stories of rulers with reptilian bloodlines be true? And if so, is it possible that all humans have a genetic connection to reptilian ancestors? Some believe more proof can be found in our brains.

January, 1977. Esteemed scientist Carl Sagan publishes his Pulitzer Prize-winning book Dragons of Eden. Speculations on the evolution of human intelligence. The book explores the theory put forth my neuroscientist Paul MacLean, which connects parts of the brain to different time periods in history. Paul MacLean suggested that the forebrain itself could actually be subdivided into three different parts. One of which he called the reptilian complex, the other he called the paleomammalian complex or later was referred to as the limbic system and the third he called the neomammalian complex. This was significant because he tied these three different aspects of the forebrain to evolutionary history, to development. So, he suggested that the more primitive reptilian brain was the oldest part of the brain and it was reminiscent of our evolving from reptiles. So the reptilian complex or the basal ganglia, MacLean associated with some of the more aggressive behaviors or territoriality of some of these things we typically associate with many reptilian species.

If a human only had the reptilian part of the brain, they basically would be operating just by instinct. If they want food, they would just take it. If they want sex, they would just rape the person. There would be no higher order thought at all.

Carl Sagan suggested that we need to actually focus on the reptilian brain because that's where these primitive urges of aggression and territorialism come from, especially in an age where we're involved with a lot of war and conflict. And where governments are appealing to our fear and our primitive aspects of our, that are motivating us. But is it possible that the reptilian aspect of our brains along with rare human anomalies, like people born with tails, scaly skin and fused fingers might be the result of something other than our evolution from prehistoric reptiles? Could it be evidence that the so-called Reptilians not only exist, but that we may even share a similar genetic makeup? Ancient astronaut theorists believe the answer may lie with ancient religious texts describing humanlike entities with reptilian characteristics.

Nag Hammadi, Egypt. December, 1945. A farmer discovers a sealed earthenware jar containing 13 leather-bound papyrus books. These books, now known as the Nag Hammadi codices, were written by the early Christians known as Gnostics in the first several centuries AD. These mysterious texts contain the gospels of Thomas and Philip as well as other previously unknown secret gospels. Mixed in with the religious writings are poems, instructions for mystical practice and a description of the origin of the universe. They shed a great deal of light on early religious issues, Biblical texts, and Biblical history. And they made a mention of a very mysterious race of creatures that have become known as the Archons. We don't really know what the Archons were or even are.

What's interesting is that there is actually a depiction and description of the Archons looking definitively reptilian. So this has given rise to the idea that perhaps the Reptilians, the Archons were one and the same. They're very robot-like, very machinelike and therefore very predictable. And given that you see the machinelike nature of so many reptilian animals and, what have you in the human society, there is a correlation between the two and why the reptilian form is so common an expression of this machinelike, unemotional, computerlike mentality.

Considering that the reptilian aspect of our brains is believed to be responsible for our most aggressive and reflexive behaviors, is it possible the stories of the Archons really are describing Reptilian humanoid beings? And might our own so-called Reptilian traits really be the product of alien engineering? People focus on the Garden of Eden story in the Bible, as if it's a one-off.

Look around the world, and you'll find similar stories on a similar theme. It seems to be talking about when humans were created. Adam and Eve. I would strongly suggest, from my research, that actually it's not talking about that at all. It's talking about the point when human genetics were interfered with and genetically manipulated. And so humans became, at that point, themselves, a hybrid. Which had a great infusion, I would suggest, of what I would call our Archon ge-

netics. Symbolically, the serpent in the Garden of Eden.

One could make the argument that the being that approached Eve in the Garden of Eden might have been a Reptilian. And one suggestion is that the whole idea of the Garden of Eden was nothing else but some type of a lab. A lab that was run by extraterrestrials in which we were ultimately created. Now, this sounds absolutely insane and I'm aware of how this sounds. But, if you look into the whole story along with all the other supporting accounts, then if you are of the same mindset, you could potentially come to the same conclusion.

Are human beings really the product of genetic manipulation by extraterrestrial visitors? And were our ancestors some form of reptilian-human hybrid? Many ancient astronaut theorists say yes, and they believe that reptilian humanoids not only existed on our planet tens of thousands of years ago, but that they are alive and well, and living among us to this day.

Eugene, Oregon. 1982. Wes Penre woke up in his bedroom, feeling paralyzed and icy cold. He saw what he described as a horrible creature across the room green, hairless, extremely muscular and with red glowing eyes. Wes was terrified until the creature disappeared from his room. During the early 1980s, I noticed that there were reports coming across of individuals who claimed to have had contact, not with the small diminutive little grey beings or the Nordic blondes from the '50s. These were quite different. These were reptilian humanoid beings. In other words, humanoid beings that had reptilian physiology to their outer appearance. And they started showing up in some of the shadows of some of the more reliable cases that I was investigating.

I'm aware of a number of cases where people have woken up in the middle of the night sort of frozen in bed unable to move, and seen these 7- to 8-foot tall reptilian-type creatures just hovering over them. And each and every person who's reported on this has just got a sense of just complete dread and hatred. Now you could, I guess, make the argument that the person is so terrified, they assume that the Reptilians were hostile. That's an interesting angle to take. Maybe it's just that they look fierce, they look intimidating, that we necessarily assume they are. Perhaps they're not.

Could recent reports of human encounters with strange, reptile-like creatures really be proof that our reptilian ancestors still exist? But if so, what is their objective? The Reptilian agenda is very simple. They are seeking to hijack life on Earth to over now thousands of years and more infiltrate and infiltrate human society, to change it into their image, to centralize power in the hands of those that represent their interests to the point where they dictate from a central point.

You have to wonder just what role Reptilians do play in this planet and whether there's some kind of battle between various extraterrestrial races, and that the Reptilians have been forced underground, away from our civilization by

other extraterrestrials who have, in a sense, won the battle for planet Earth. Because the Reptilians seem hostile and look hostile, does that mean there's an agenda to take us over to wipe us out? I don't know. We could look at it from the perspective we're like cattle. Reptilians have no desire to wipe us out, but in some capacity, we're useful to them, in the same way that a cow is useful to a farmer.

It is very easy for human beings to say, oh, look, the reason why we're in this shape on planet Earth is because we're a slave species, we are beholden to them. I would have to say that the thing that will finally unite humans and reptoids together is actually the fact that we all descended from a common heritage. And even though we look different now, if we share our planet and have different physical appearances, it doesn't really matter. I think it would be great to reinvent humankind by introducing us to another alien species. So there are advantages to be had for contact with these entities.

Do scaly, humanoid creatures known as Reptilians really exist? And, if so, are they an alien-created species? One which harbors a sinister plan for humanity? Or will they reveal themselves to be our genetic brothers and initiate a future where Reptilians and humans finally become one?

The Conspiracy

Is the U. S. government covering up the truth about alien contact? And if so, why? The government seems to be completely unaccountable to the American public. They rarely release anything that they know or their findings. The fact that the U. S. government has investigated thousands and thousands of reports leads me to think they know much more than they let us believe. Could the government have a secret agenda, one known to only a select few, and perhaps dating back hundreds of years? The government's program continues to be deny, deny, deny. Sometimes, government finds it helpful to sow seeds of disinformation and misinformation to hide the facts about these sorts of programs.

Hillary Clinton was basically saying, "You are going to give me the information I need" to disclose the extraterrestrial presence, "or I'm going to fire every single one of you." People want to know what the government knows, and they ought to know what the government knows.

On December 16th, 2017, The New York Times ran an explosive story entitled "Glowing Auras and 'Black Money': The Pentagon's Mysterious UFO Program." It was the first time the American public learned of a top secret U. S. government project, the Advanced Aerospace Threat Identification Program, otherwise known as AATIP. The revelations concerning the existence of the Pentagon's AATIP program are extraordinary. It is the single biggest ever news in the whole history of the UFO phenomenon. It's not quite a spaceship in a hangar smoking gun, but it's the closest we've ever been. I assure you that nothing like this has ever happened in the history of this issue.

This is a milestone. This is a watershed. The article reported that the program had been run by a former Pentagon official named Luis Elizondo, a senior career intelligence officer with top security clearance and with experience in everything from microbiology and parasitology to the study of global terrorism.

It was Elizondo's job to investigate reports of unidentified flying objects, and to measure what threat they could pose to national security. AATIP received these cases from various different channels. In some cases, reporting would come up through Navy channels. In other cases, it would come up through Air Force

channels. In other cases, it would come through the intelligence community, and all roads led to our office, regarding the phenomena. Elizondo played a key role in the government's top secret AATIP program prior to his leaving the government in 2017.

Among the reasons given for his departure was the bitterness he felt that the research he was conducting, and the conclusions that he and his colleagues were reaching, were not being taken seriously by other agencies within the government. Even Congress, to which AATIP owed its funding, was hard-pressed to give Elizondo so much as a hearing so that his findings could be made part of the public record. Interestingly, just two months after Elizondo's exit from the government, The New York Times broke the major story, exposing the AATIP program and many of the facts surrounding the government's secret research into UFO activity.

When I read in The New York Times this front page story that the government was running this semi-secret program to investigate, well, aerial phenomena, which is kind of a code word for UFOs, yeah, you know, I thought, "My God, all these years, you know, people who think that we're being visited were claiming that the government was, in fact, possessing some secret knowledge about this. And, sure enough, they did have this secret investigation."

For Luis Elizondo, The New York Times article served as a vindication for the years that his research went unrecognized and his warnings unheeded. For if the UFO activity being recorded was real, so, too, was the possibility that it was being caused by technologies that were not only unknown, but of extraterrestrial origin. Elizondo, he resigned because he felt the government considered this a joke. I think that the fact that these folks are out there trying to get the answers that we're all seeking, absolutely fantastic. And they're getting to top government officials. And someday, we're going to get the answers from people like that Not from government, but from people like that.

Luckily for Luis Elizondo, one of the people who took him and his research seriously was musician and UFO researcher Tom DeLonge. Tom DeLonge, who is most famous for his being the lead in Blink-182. I've known Tom for a while, and he spearheaded an initiative that's brought together a number of scientists and others to both continue to study the phenomena on the outside, in the private sector, and to raise funds to do that. His enthusiasm, his passion has driven things forward. A lot of people were saying, "What does a rock star know about all this?" Let's not forget that sometimes even people in government and military and the intelligence community get a little more starstruck than they should by celebrities. Tom DeLonge was able to use this to leverage, I guess, access where others had tried and failed.

In October 2017, Tom DeLonge announced the creation of his To The Stars

Academy of Arts & Science, an organization devoted to the study of UFOs and the possible existence of extraterrestrial activity here on Earth. When Elizondo left the Pentagon, he was determined to bring AATIP's years of investigation out of the shadows by releasing several of the videos he had collected. One of them featured this incredible encounter, taken by a fighter jet in Florida in 2015, now known as the Gimbal video.

On December 18, 2017, DeLonge and Elizondo revealed a second shocking video which was released through The Washington Post. This UFO had been tracked by the USS Princeton for several days over the Pacific Ocean, approximately 100 miles southwest of San Diego. On the screen, it also says the speed of the F-18 is 250 knots, roughly about 280 miles per hour. This F-18 can't seem to get any closer to this vehicle, whatever it is. Now, the F-18's one of the highest technology fighter crafts on the planet. And it can't catch this thing? When it darts offscreen to the left, it would be going extremely fast. The g-forces would turn a person inside it into, like, tapioca pudding. I mean, it would kill them.

In March 2018, a third Pentagon video entitled "Go Fast" was released, and featured yet another unexplained aerial encounter. But perhaps the most shocking information to come from Tom DeLonge and his To The Stars Academy was Luis Elizondo's claim that Bigelow Aerospace had modified its buildings for the storage of strange metal alloys of unknown origin, also known as metamaterials.

Now, hold, stop the presses right there. What are these metal alloys? Luis Elizondo has referred to these as "meta materials." The implication is that they're not special magical elements, or anything, but they do seem to be materials that have been studied. According to Elizondo, tests have been run. The answer has come back: whatever these things were, they came from space.

There was also indications that there were certain polymers that were discovered at crash sites that were unexplained and were reviewed. You know, for years and years, UFO researchers had talked about crash retrievals of UFOs, or that elements of these objects had been recovered and were being studied. And skeptics would laugh at these claims. You know, how ridiculous such conspiracy paranoid fantasies were. Well, guess what. Now we have it confirmed.

What are these materials? Are they of this Earth? Are they from an advanced alien intelligence? Were these metals actually taken from crashed UFOs? What are the sources for these kinds of metals? These are the kind of questions that we need to learn the answers to if we're going to get to the bottom of understanding what the government knows about UFOs.

Is it possible that the U. S. military has recovered crashed extraterrestrial spacecraft, and that wreckage from these aircraft is currently being stored and studied by a top-secret team at Bigelow Aerospace? One of the really interesting things about AATIP is how much information hasn't been released. We hear things

that are coming. There's this report that was written that we're supposed to get to see at some point. Haven't seen it yet. And then, are there more videos? We've seen, I think, three videos come out that they've released. There has to be more. They were doing this for, like, five years, or maybe even a lot longer than that. I bet you there's a lot more.

Other secret military programs have been going on for many, many decades. And it's really just the tip of the iceberg. Was the U. S. government's AATIP program the only one to be investigating extraterrestrial activity? And, if so, how was it started, and why? And was the government seriously concerned that such activity was happening? Or was the bigger concern that the public would find out about it?

Washington, D. C., 2007. Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid of Nevada summons Senator Daniel Inouye from Hawaii and Alaska Senator Ted Stevens to a secure room in the Capitol Building for a secret meeting. He convinces them to lend their support to fund a project researching UFO reports in the interest of national security The Advanced Aviation Threat Identification Program, or AATIP.

Senator Reid was successful in getting money into the Defense Department budget to create a small office to look at what the government knew, and to study some more recent incidents that had occurred, and to delve into the background, and to try to explain what pilots who had encountered strange aerial phenomena couldn't explain.

Without any public debate, $22 million is allocated for AATIP from a black money budget that few people know about or can monitor. Much of it, I think, was classified. Much of it was unclassified, but I think people didn't know about the program. I'm very glad that my friend Harry Reid decided that he would pursue this and sought money for it. Senator Stevens was genuinely interested in the topic. But none of them went out and discussed it.

When later asked about his support for the program, Senator Reid said that he was inspired by his friend, retired former senator and astronaut John Glenn. Glenn, the first American astronaut to orbit the Earth, told Reid that he thought that the federal government should be looking seriously into UFOs. But there are some who believe that Reid's support owes less to John Glenn than to his friendship with one of the senator's largest campaign contributors: Robert Bigelow, the founder of Bigelow Aerospace.

Robert Bigelow owned a series of hotels, and he sold it and made a lot of money. He decided then he wanted to get into space exploration. He's fascinated by extraterrestrials and UFOs. NASA was providing insight, as opposed to oversight Which is an important distinction there and his dear friend, Senator Harry Reid of Nevada, was convinced by Robert Bigelow to get the government to spend $22 million into this program to investigate UFOs.

It's not a coincidence, to my mind, that he was involved in the Advanced Aerospace Threat Identification Program. He builds rockets and planes and who knows what else, and he seems like a perfectly logical person to have been the point man in the private sector for using the information that was gleaned from that project, whatever it was, and we don't know what a lot of it was because it's classified. At the time, the fact that much of AATIP's research was outsourced to Bigelow Aerospace made perfect sense.

First of all, the company already had a staff of highly qualified aerospace engineers. And, secondly, an outside company could operate without the kind of public scrutiny imposed on a government-based agency. Bigelow could operate in total secrecy. Private companies aren't held to the Freedom of Information Act. Private companies can do whatever they want to with their funding, and you can't go then and fill out a Freedom of Information Act request. That's a way to keep things more secretive.

But was the AATIP program's need for secrecy merely designed to keep its UFO findings independent of public scrutiny? Or was there a greater interest in hiding not only what AATIP was finding, but also what those in charge of the program were looking for? In May 2017, Robert Bigelow was the subject of a profile on CBS's 60 Minutes.

The piece was meant to focus on Bigelow's relationship to NASA and his activities in creating life-support habitats for future astronauts. During his interview, Bigelow revealed to 60 Minutes that he was not only an aerospace enthusiast, but a full-fledged believer in extraterrestrials.

Do you believe in aliens?

I'm absolutely convinced. That's all there is to it.

Do you also believe that UFOs have come to Earth?

There has been and is an existing presence An E. T. presence. And I've spent millions and millions. I've probably spent more as an individual than anybody else in the United States has ever spent on this subject.

Is it risky for you to say, you know, in public that you believe - in UFOs and aliens?

I don't give a damn. I don't care.

You don't worry that some people will say, "Did you hear that guy? He sounds like he's crazy."

I don't care.

Why not?

It's not going to make a difference. It's not going to change reality of what I know.

Bob Bigelow said, "E. T. s are here. They're right under your nose." And he

uses the word "E. T." He doesn't beat around the bush. Robert Bigelow became my hero.

That "I don't give a damn" really was for a lot of people. It was for every billionaire space jockey out there, whether it's Elon Musk or Branson or Bezos. But guess what. None of those people have ever said to a reporter, "You know, I'm pretty sure there's extraterrestrials here." Bigelow did.

We must now go and ask the head of Bigelow Aerospace what does he mean that aliens are under everyone's noses. This story really is begging for somebody to go to Robert Bigelow and say, "Can we now go and see your warehouse?" What a fantastic next step it would be for the world.

Although funding for the AATIP program was quietly ended in 2012, there are those who believe that its focus on the study of recent UFO activity and on the study of extraterrestrial life are still alive and well, although now further hidden under a different agency name. When the Pentagon grudgingly admitted the existence of the AATIP program, they did a clever thing, and they said that the funding had run out in 2012. The implication was that the program was no more, but with my knowledge of the way in which these classified sensitive programs are run, pulling the funding part is not the same as terminating the project.

But while some version of the government's AATIP program may still be operating in secret, the same cannot be said for some of the agency's former employees. And there is one in particular who is not only open to the idea that aliens do exist, he has made it his mission to communicate his findings throughout the world.

When The New York Times story broke, revealing the existence of the U. S. government's ultra top secret AATIP program, UFO experts and ancient astronaut theorists had validation for what they knew had been happening for decades: that the government has proof of extraterrestrial visitation and that they have been hiding it from the public. The investigations were denied during the time of their happening. And it's really curious that we're always told, "No, these programs are not happening." And then, 20 years later, these documents are being released to reveal the fact that these investigations did happen.

My initial reaction to the information that was released in December of 2017 was that this has really been going on for over 70 years. Although the government's AATIP program was established in 2007, it was by no means the first top secret program designed to investigate UFO activity in the United States. The first was known simply as Project Sign, and it was set up within the U. S. Air Force to investigate unexplained aerial phenomena, such as the event now known as the Battle of Los Angeles.

What's called the Battle of L. A. is actually one of the earliest unexplained UFO mysteries in modern our modern era. Three months after Pearl Harbor, it

took place on the early morning of February 25, 1942. An unknown object appeared over Los Angeles and antiaircraft guns opened fire on it. The antiaircraft guns began barking during a blackout ordered by the IV Interceptor Command at 2:25 a.m. 1,430 artillery shells were fired at several unknown objects. Many eyewitnesses on the ground saw this.

There was concern that the Japanese were somehow involved, but there was no Japanese aircraft carrier, no chance that Japanese airplanes could have been responsible for this. The Secretary of the Navy said to the public, "It was just war nerves. There was nothing out there, whatsoever."

Although the U. S. Army Air Force officially dismissed the objects seen in the sky as weather balloons, they failed to explain why so many weather balloons would have been floating over Los Angeles in the first place.

In the years following the Battle of Los Angeles, numerous other UFO sightings were reported, including the one widely referred to as "the Roswell incident," in which an unidentified object, referred to in the press as a flying saucer, reportedly crashed on a ranch just outside the town of Roswell, New Mexico, on July 4, 1947.

Within 24 hours, the story changed. And they said, "We made a mistake. It's not a flying disc. It's just debris from a weather balloon." The Roswell incident was probably a major contributor to the establishment of what became known as Project Sign just a couple of months later.

By the time Project Sign was established in 1948, UFO sightings had become so frequent, they could no longer be ignored or dismissed. Given the fact that there was a Cold War escalating between the United States and the Soviet Union, concerns that UFOs might be spy satellites or foreign-made weapons gave some justification to the increasing paranoia. Answers needed to be found. But just as the government's first official UFO program was getting started, it was suddenly and mysteriously shut down.

There was a very big incident during the summer of 1948, when a report went to the Air Force Chief of Staff, General Hoyt Vandenberg, and it stated, "This is real. They're here." And Vandenberg closed down Project Sign. But why would the Air Force Chief of Staff shut down a program designed to study UFOs just after being informed that UFOs were not only real but of genuine concern? There seems to be a pattern of suppression over the last 70 years when it comes to the UFO subject. And all of these government investigations into UFOs, where they look into it, then they say there's nothing to it. Then they look into it again, then they're finding that there is something to it. But they don't want to say what it is.

For the next four years, UFO sightings continued to be reported, so many, in fact, that the government could no longer dismiss them as hoaxes, weather anomalies, or simply the product of mass hysteria. By March 1952, a number of

high-ranking Air Force generals became so frustrated with the military's previous attempts to properly investigate so-called flying saucers that they launched a program that would be the most serious and best-funded to date: Project Blue Book.

Under the command of Air Force Captain Edward Ruppelt, this new top secret agency would take UFOs and their potential threat to national security very seriously. Project Blue Book produced a standard form for people who wanted to report a UFO. What did it look like? Was there a sound? They even had a chart for people to calculate the angle of elevation.

If UFOs are nothing to worry about, why is the Air Force requesting so much information about the true nature of what the witnesses saw? In January 1953, after gathering hundreds of reported sightings, photographs and interviews, Captain Ruppelt and astronomer Dr. J. Allen Hynek prepared and presented their best 23 cases to a CIA-formed panel of scientists led by Dr. H. P. Robertson.

The Robertson Panel concluded that the evidence could all be dismissed as natural occurrences and was not worth the effort of the government. And it was the Robertson Panel which was the origin for a lot of the propaganda that was put out in the media when it came to UFOs. They wanted to publicly ridicule the subject, so that people wouldn't want to be associated with it, basically killing all the public interest in this field so they could continue to research these exotic technologies behind the scenes.

Was Project Blue Book officially shut down because it had simply found no convincing evidence that UFOs were real? Or was it because the government had come to the opposite conclusion, that not only were they real but of extraterrestrial origin, a truth that could be so potentially disturbing, it needed to be covered up even deeper than before? As far as UFO researchers and ancient astronaut theorists are concerned, proof that the U. S. government has not only known about extraterrestrial activity on our planet, but has been systematically covering it up for decades, first came in the form of a single roll of 35-millimeter film, anonymously sent to a documentary filmmaker by the name of Jaime Shandera in 1984.

The film, when developed, showed images of an eight-page memo allegedly written in 1952 by the first director of the CIA, Roscoe Hillenkoetter, to President-elect Dwight Eisenhower. In it, Hillenkoetter informs Eisenhower of the existence of a top secret government think tank that was originally set up by President Harry S. Truman in 1947. It was referred to in the memo as MJ-12, initials which stood for a far more mysterious group of men known as the Majestic 12. The authorization to establish MJ-12 allegedly came from President Harry Truman on September 24, 1947.

This was actually one day after the famous memo in which General Nathan Twining wrote a three-page letter about these flying saucers to another general,

talking quite explicitly about their characteristics, the fact that this was real, not visionary or fictitious. No one anywhere, outside of this group, is to know anything about UFOs, E. T. s, crash retrievals, bodies, any of it. That document identified the 12 people who were MJ-1 through MJ-12. The first one, MJ-1, was Admiral Hillenkoetter of the Navy.

There were four military people, there were four technical people, and then there were just general government people. They were the kind of people you'd expect to have been involved in an important top secret program. While the authenticity of the MJ-12 documents is still being debated, what is known is that, in 1954, Eisenhower thought enough of the UFO phenomenon to order that a new secret military base be set up.

Located 83 miles northwest of Las Vegas, Nevada, Area 51 would later become infamous as the most top secret military base in the world. Area 51 is the secret base of all secret bases. For a long time, it was the place that we went to study foreign technology. During the 1970s and '80s, T. D. Barnes worked at the secret base, reverse-engineering captured enemy aircraft, like Russian MiG jets. What we considered reverse-engineering was taking a plane or a radar, taking it apart, looking at the electronics, how they built it. We were all bound by security oaths. We could not talk.

But is it possible that, in addition to reverse-engineering foreign fighter jets, Area 51 employees were also working on other, out-of-this-world technologies? To my mind, it's also clear that the U. S. government has had crashed extraterrestrial technology, and Area 51 would have been the perfect place to reverse-engineer and test that particular information.

In order to insure that the activities at Area 51 and elsewhere were kept hidden from the public, members of the military, and even officers, were sworn to secrecy. But luckily for UFO researchers and ancient astronaut theorists, not everyone involved was willing to keep quiet. Some became whistleblowers, who risked everything from public scorn to imprisonment, in order to let the public learn the truth.

Washington State. June 24, 1947. Aviator and businessman Kenneth Arnold witnesses nine fast-moving objects flying in tandem near Mount Rainier. He times them as they fly between two mountain peaks, and calculates their speed to be between 1,200 and 1,700 miles per hour, at least 600 miles per hour faster than the fastest aircraft in existence at the time. Kenneth Arnold is the guy who actually is credited with coining the term "flying saucer," because what he saw were objects that were flying at some distance from his airplane that were sort of skipping and jumping and wobbling and doing very, very unusual high-speed maneuvers. So that's where the term "flying saucer" came from.

Although the U. S. Air Force formally categorized Kenneth Arnold's experi-

ence as a mirage, other reported sightings were not so easily dismissed. The public was starting to demand answers. Once the initial sighting happened by Kenneth Arnold, and the Roswell incident took place, there were sightings everywhere around the United States. They were happening all over the world.

In 1949, retired Marine Corps pilot-turned-writer Major Donald Keyhoe was asked by True magazine to write an article on these numerous sightings. Although Keyhoe was a skeptic, he spent the next eight months conducting his own research by tapping into his contacts in the Pentagon and the military. Eventually, he came to a conclusion he would have considered unthinkable: flying saucers were not only real, they were of extraterrestrial origin. Major Keyhoe was one of the last real military voices, from the time of the Truman administration going into the Eisenhower administration, who was honestly trying to tell the truth. Keyhoe's article in True magazine shook the nation.

It was not only a solid piece of journalism on the topic of UFOs, but served as a stinging indictment of the U. S. military and the government's determination to keep the public in the dark. That True magazine, it was historic because it went to a heck of a lot of people.

Then, in 1958, Keyhoe went on a program called the Armstrong Circle Theatre, which was a live television program. "The Enigma of the Skies" on the Armstrong Circle Theatre.

Major, you've seen our report on the Air Force conclusions dealing with the current UFO sightings.

Well, I was excited to hear that Keyhoe was going to debate the Air Force. And now, Mr. Edwards, I would like to make a disclosure, something which has never been revealed to the public.

Toward the end of the program, he broke in and said, to the effect, "I'm going to say something that the public has never heard before."

If the hearings are held, open hearings, I feel it will prove beyond doubt that flying saucers... . At that point, his sound was lost.

What was Major Keyhoe saying, and who cut him off? Thank you, Major Keyhoe.

It was later discovered that Air Force officials had been stationed in the control booth during the broadcast. And there are many who still believe that Keyhoe's audio was deliberately cut in order to keep him from revealing top secret information concerning the government's ongoing UFO investigations. The Air Force was lying.

But why was the Air Force so concerned about the American public hearing Major Keyhoe's statement? What did they have to lose if they were forced to admit their ongoing investigations into UFOs? I wrote this down because I think it's one of the most important historic sentences, and it comes from Major Keyhoe.

"For the past 175 years" That would be 1772. That would be before the founding of the United States. "... the planet Earth has been under systematic, close-range examination by living observers from another planet."

This is nothing new. These cover-ups have happened for thousands and thousands of years. Throughout ancient texts, there are references to what I call "misunderstood technology. In modern times, you'll hear stories of UFOs and spacecraft, because now we have the language to talk about technology. Whereas in ancient times, they didn't have any reference to that kind of technology. So they would have thought this is something that's angelic or from another dimension or god-like.

The fact that the U. S. government has investigated thousands and thousands of reports leads me to think that they may know much more than what they let us believe. Proof of the U. S. government's complicity in covering up extraterrestrial activity does not only come in the form of leaked documents and the contents of secret files. Sometimes the evidence comes from credible firsthand accounts, not from whistleblowers, but from American astronauts. Everything that NASA does is supposedly aboveboard. Everything they do, they should tell us about.

We should know about all of their launches and missions and who all the astronauts are. They themselves are not sharing all of the information. Most of it is being kept secret.

The Baikonur Cosmodrome. April 12, 1961. The Vostok-1 rocket achieves liftoff, and Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin is heralded as the first human in space.

The event serves as a wake-up call to the United States and NASA, whose Project Mercury program would, over the next two years, launch six of its own astronauts into space.

The Space Race to land a human being on the Moon was on, and mankind was now a space-faring species. The achievement of putting a man in space was almost a miracle. Nobody knows what they might see or encounter out there, extraterrestrial spacecraft or even E. T. s themselves.

Although the first five Mercury missions go off without incident, during the sixth and final mission, astronaut Gordon Cooper reports an unusual encounter. While aboard his spacecraft, he reports a green glowing object quickly approaching his capsule. The UFO is also picked up by NASA's tracking station. But by the time Cooper splashes down in the Pacific Ocean, reporters are told that any questions about the incident are strictly forbidden.

There's no question that NASA actually has protocols in place for how astronauts should deal with and report or not report anomalies. Now, over the years, there have been astronauts that have kind of broken those protocols. Gordon Cooper is one who talked a lot about a UFO sighting he had on a Mercury spacecraft. And that upset quite a few people at NASA.

In June 1965, two years after Gordon Cooper's flight, Gemini 4 astronaut James McDivitt reports seeing a metallic object flying in orbit alongside his spacecraft. And, once again, the event is quickly covered up. There have been many stories over the years coming from astronauts of various missions, from Mercury missions, from the Apollo missions, and even from the Soviet missions to space, where astronauts have come out and said that they have seen these UFOs flying around, that they've been followed, that they've seen unconventional aircraft on some of their missions.

There's a story that Buzz Aldrin tells about Apollo 11, where the Apollo 11 spacecraft was followed for many, many hours by an object that was so strange that they actually reported on it through their private channels.

I'm looking out the window, and I see What's that? There's an object that's moving with respect to everything else.

Geez.

It's not supposed to be doing that.

Wonder how far away it is.

If it's a long ways away, it's going mighty fast.

If it's not too far away, it, maybe isn't going very fast.

Wonder what it is.

"Hey, Neil. Look at this."

We look at it.

God, what is that? Probably the, upper stage rocket.

Yeah, but didn't we just watch that thing carefully out in front of us, out the window, light its engine and go? Well, I guess that's not what we're looking at, 'cause that's a long ways away.

What's the odds that it's some alien or Russian or something else? But we were not about to cancel the Moon mission and putt-putt over there to find out which one it was.

There's been many astronauts that have come forward that have talked about this, so it seems like some of them want to talk about it, and others are either afraid to talk about it, or they've been silenced for some reason.

One person involved with the early space program who did not remain silent was JoAnn Donaldson, a young biomedical engineer at NASA. In 1972, during the Apollo 17 Moon mission, Donaldson's job was to monitor the astronauts' vital signs and to observe their preflight and postflight recovery. Ron Evans was in charge of the command module while Gene Cernan and Harrison Schmitt were on the surface of the Moon. When the command module would orbit the Moon, part of the orbit would take it behind the Moon, what we call "loss of signal" to Mission Control. Day two, Ron came out from behind the Moon, reported in to

Mission Control. And Gene comes up on the comm link and says, "Hey, Ron, you're not lonely up there without us are you?" And Ron reported back, says, "Nope, I got company." Everybody was just kind of taken aback. It was like, you know, "company"? That itself implies that there was something else up there with him.

Well, Mission Control's first reaction was, "Guys, are you joking?" And Ron says, "No, this is not a joke. There is an object flying in formation with me, up here, circling the Moon."

When Ron reported that the object was leaving his orbit, he calculated that they had been in formation with him for approximately five to five-and-a-half orbits of the Moon. As far as the public was concerned, nothing out of the ordinary happened. At the exact moment that astronaut Ron Evans reported he was not alone, NASA officials disconnected the public feed for media outlets. The following day, NASA ordered a conference call for everyone involved in the incident. We were all told we're going to continue on with the mission as if nothing has happened, and do not discuss this anomaly with anyone outside of your command.

After the Apollo 17 crew splashed down in the Pacific Ocean, JoAnn Donaldson examined Evans as part of the post-mission recovery procedure. Ron was sitting up on the side of his bunk. And he goes, "Well, I'm reliving what I saw while I was in orbit around the Moon. I don't think the Russians had launched something this big in orbit. I estimate this thing was 40, 45 feet long. It was cigar shaped."

Now, any cylindrical object like that is not going to be something that we made. So what was it? Clearly it was not one of ours. We trust these astronauts to report back on what they see. They're essentially scientists that are exploring space on our behalf. But a lot of people are unaware of the fact that many of our astronauts have spoken openly about UFOs. Many of them were fighter pilots before they became astronauts, and they have seen craft flying as pilots.

Could it be that they've been pulled aside and told, "This is all you're allowed to say and no more," because NASA is trying to silence these astronauts from telling the truth? Another Apollo astronaut who openly admitted his belief in extraterrestrial contact was Edgar Mitchell, the lunar module pilot for Apollo 14.

In his later years, he claimed many of his colleagues had strange paranormal experiences during their missions, and frequently declared that most UFO phenomena are directly connected to extraterrestrial activity. I have had no firsthand personal experience, but all the evidence from the research people that I know from both Europe and the United States have investigated all the sightings from dozens of years. And it's pretty sure it's all true. I believe that the alien craft, presuming they're reality I think they are, others think they are Have been coming for a long, long time.

As the sixth person to walk on the Moon, Mitchell's opinions concerning UFOs and their connection to extraterrestrial encounters have been difficult to

dismiss. But if otherworldly entities have been making contact with us Not only for decades but for centuries What is their goal?

July 20, 1969. Millions of people around the world are glued to their televisions to watch one of the greatest achievements in human history. Astronaut Neil Armstrong is about to become the first Earth-born extraterrestrial by stepping foot on the surface of the Moon. Although Richard Nixon is the current president of the United States, most give credit to the man who held the office six years earlier, John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Many years ago, the great British explorer George Mallory, who was to die on Mount Everest, was asked why did he want to climb it. He said, "Because it is there. " Well, space is there, and we're going to climb it."

But even as Neil Armstrong and fellow astronaut Buzz Aldrin were still engaged on their historic mission, Nixon and the team at NASA now faced an even more daunting challenge: What to do next? The Moon mission had gripped the American consciousness as nothing before, and even though a number of return missions had been planned, there was nothing on the launch pad that could top landing a man on the Moon as either a national goal or effective political propaganda. To this end, in 1972, as Nixon began planning his reelection campaign, the space shuttle program was announced. It was also during this same time that the president's chief of staff, H. R. Haldeman, proposed the creation of a documentary film that would depict Nixon as being fully committed to the development of a number of ambitious science-based programs. To produce it, Haldeman turned to successful advertising executive-turned-filmmaker Robert Emenegger. They knew that Bob had made promotional films for the Department of Defense.

So he was contacted and asked if he would come to a meeting in Los Angeles with the Committee to Re-Elect the President. And they said, "We need a media consultant. We'd like somebody to come on board and make a documentary that would support Nixon, a documentary about some perhaps secret project that the government's been working on that can be released or declassified." Well, they run around the country being shown all sorts of secret projects.

They went to Wright-Patterson, and they were shown very classified laser experiments. They were shown dolphins being trained for demolition work. They were shown dogs being trained for various tasks. Then they were taken to Norton Air Force Base, which at that time housed the Air Force film depository.

Paul Shartle was the director of the depository. They were taken into a building where these films were kept. They were taken into what was known as a clean room, meaning it was free of any bugs, microphones, video equipment, anything.

It was during his meeting at Norton Air Force Base that Robert Emenegger learned that Paul Shartle had a different agenda from that of the president, and a different film in mind than the one that had been initially proposed. Shartle said,

"I'd like to ask you this: How would you like to make a documentary on UFOs?" And Bob Emenegger was stunned. He told me at his home, he said, "I didn't know anything about UFOs. I was shocked."

They said if we would make the documentary, we would be given 600 feet of 16-millimeter film shot at Holloman Air Force Base of a UFO landing there." For Robert Emenegger, it was an offer too good to refuse. Believing he had the full support of both the president and the military, he set about to make the U. S. government's first official film on the subject of UFOs. He quickly recruited Rod Serling, Burgess Meredith and José Ferrer to narrate the film, and the final explosive scene was to show actual footage of an alien encounter. But when it came time to receive the incredible footage he'd been promised, Emenegger had the government's once-open door slammed in his face. They had been promised really dramatic footage, said to be completely legit, of a UFO landing at Holloman Air Force Base, in 1964, which had alien beings come out, like The Day the Earth Stood Still, essentially. Out came some kind of a ramp.

Our contingent of humans walked up, met these two EBENs, "Extraterrestrial Biological Entities" And then in this doorway was a being unlike the EBENs, and that it was holding a rod that had a spiral that went around the rod, and that this was used to communicate with our team.

This was a film that had four different vantage points. They were shooting one from the air, three on the ground. And the craft landed, the aliens came out, and they stored the craft. All this was on film. But on the day Emenegger was to be given a copy of the 16-millimeter footage from the Air Force, the filmmaker received an unexpected phone call. It is one of those like out of a Hollywood feature. It's supposed to be coming. A courier is on the way. They cannot believe it. It's really going to happen. They're going to see all of this film.

And then another phone call: "We're sorry, the approval has been rescinded.

No film." Colonel Coleman from the Pentagon said, "The timing isn't right. We can't allow you to use the film." Bob Emenegger was crushed. He said, "Why?" And he found out that, "Making a documentary "exposing UFOs as being extraterrestrial would not help the president, but conceivably could harm him." Ultimately, Robert Emenegger was forced to complete his documentary without the sensational footage he had been promised. It was a documentary called Past, Present, and Future.

And they also had a book by the same name. As written by Robert Emenegger, and directed by Ray Rivas, the documentary proved to be both popular and influential. Even without the smoking gun footage, it caused a sensation, and was later credited as one of the inspirations behind Steven Spielberg's 1977 blockbuster Close Encounters of the Third Kind. The Robert Emenegger disclosure effort is what I call it.

I said, "You know, that film, Bob, that's very strange. You know, if it weren't for the location, that's Close Encounters of the Third Kind." And he said, "What, I didn't tell you?" And I said, "You didn't tell me what?" "I didn't tell you I gave a copy to Steven Spielberg?" And I said, "No, you didn't tell me that." So the documentary was done in 1975. Steven Spielberg's Close Encounters of the Third Kind came out in 1977. And so, when you see Close Encounters of the Third Kind, it's the Holloman Air Force Base story, just changed the location. It's exactly what the story was.

While the alleged alien UFO footage from Holloman Air Force Base has never surfaced, many ancient astronaut theorists believe it still exists, under lock and key. What I am really truly expecting is that somewhere, from 2018, going forward in the next decade, that finally all of that film is going to be released, and that we will finally enter the true history. Did the U. S. Air Force really have footage of secret meetings between government officials and extraterrestrials? And if so, where is it now? Coming up For decades, American presidents have officially denied that they have received any information that extraterrestrials are visiting Earth.

But considering that the U. S. government has conducted at least four major investigations into UFO activity since the 1940s, why has there been so much time and taxpayer money devoted to studying something that the government claims isn't happening? We don't know for an absolute fact what kind of briefings presidents actually receive, when they come into office, about extraterrestrials.

But we do have some indications from some documents that do exist, one of them being the original MJ-12 presidential briefing for President Eisenhower, telling him all about the crash at Roswell.

On November 2, 2005, a document surfaced that was allegedly a transcript made from a recorded presidential briefing held at Camp David in March of 1981. Present were President Ronald Reagan, CIA director William Casey, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, and a mysterious person known only as "The Caretaker." According to the document, during the meeting, The Caretaker shared evidence that aliens have been visiting the Earth for thousands of years, and that modern American records of such encounters officially began in 1947, following the Roswell incident. Certainly, if you look at Ronald Reagan, he's somebody who brought up aliens all the time. To my mind, what Reagan is communicating is, "Yes, Roswell happened. Yes, it is significant. Yes, there are aliens. And we'd better get used to this idea or figure out how to deal with them."

But it was with the inauguration of President Bill Clinton in January 1993 that many UFO researchers believed they finally had an ally in the White House. If the United States Air Force did recover alien bodies, they didn't tell me about it, either, and I want to know. So, when Bill Clinton gets into office, he called in his

presidential aide Webb Hubbell, and the first two things that he asked for after he was president was who killed JFK and are there aliens. Clinton knew that there was something up about aliens and UFOs that people were not being told. In his quest to shed light on the government's secret UFO investigations, President Clinton found an unlikely ally in billionaire philanthropist Laurance S. Rockefeller, who used his influence to push full disclosure about possible extraterrestrial activities on Earth.

The way it started was Laurance Rockefeller, who was one of the famous Rockefeller brothers, had been shown a documentary on Roswell and was very interested. So, the election was going on at the time, and he said, "Whether Ross Perot wins or George Bush wins" "or Bill Clinton wins, I'm going to the White House and I'm going to get them to disclose the UFO story."

In 1993, Laurance Rockefeller began inviting a select group of UFO researchers and ancient astronaut theorists to join him for an important first meeting of what would become known as the Rockefeller Initiative.

In 1993, I got a phone call saying, "Linda, we'd like you to join "a group of your peers at Laurance Rockefeller's ranch at Jackson Hole." So, we met. There were people like Robert Bigelow, now the head of Bigelow Aerospace. And there were others that were authors and scientists. One of the people who helped edit the letter on UFO disclosure to the president of the United States was Hillary Clinton. She was the first lady at the time.

Another person close to Bill Clinton who was an advocate for government investigation of UFOs was John Podesta, who served as the president's assistant in 1993 and became his deputy chief of staff in 1997. I've had a long career, trying to fight against government secrecy and create more openness. Right after I left law school, I started working on that at the Department of Justice, then at the Senate Judiciary Committee.

And then when I worked for President Clinton in the White House, I was one of the people spearheading an initiative, to declassify what turned out to be over a billion pages of documents that were resident at the National Archives.

In President Clinton's case, I think he was interested in the phenomena. He had worked with his then science advisor Jack Gibbons to understand what was going on. This correspondence starts going back and forth for three years. Rockefeller is putting immense pressure on the White House to disclose. Laurance Rockefeller requested that the 1947 Roswell incident be a starting point in the government's disclosure. They went out and they reinvestigated Roswell. It came back, and Bill Clinton saw the final report in 1995.

President Clinton's one of the most curious people I've ever met. I think he wanted to know what the Air Force knew, and got a report back that, in my view, was a little bit unsatisfying. He was furious, from what I was told.

The Rockefeller Initiative was hoping for a revelation, but the U. S. Air Force stuck to its position that a crashed weather balloon caused the Roswell incident. Clinton goes to Belfast, Northern Ireland, in November of 1995. He's lighting the Christmas tree, and that's when he gives the famous speech. He said he gets a letter from Ryan, which I tried to recover in an FOIA. There is no letter to Ryan. I think they just made it up. He said, "Ryan, if you're out there in the audience tonight", here's the answer to your question.

" No. As far as I know, an alien spacecraft did not crash in Roswell, New Mexico. And, Ryan, if the United States Air Force did recover alien bodies, they didn't tell me about it, either, and I want to know."

That's why in 1997 the U. S. Air Force goes out and does a second Roswell report, spends $20 million on it, because the president was furious. According to the revised report, the so-called alien bodies that eyewitnesses claimed they saw being pulled from the wreckage were dismissed as being nothing more than crash test dummies which had been tethered to parachutes being used in an otherwise conventional test.

Dr. Gibbons pressed first the Secretary of Defense Les Aspen, and then the Secretary of the Air Force, to take this matter seriously, to do a review. The boxes were missing. The documents were gone. Nobody knew anything. And, you know, the trail kind of went cold.

In 1996, the Rockefeller Initiative was quietly closed, and its participants Frustrated that forces within the government still refused to reveal the truth Went away without the answers they'd hoped for. The Rockefeller Initiative is considered by some researchers to be the biggest government UFO disclosure story of all times. The fact that it even existed, that it was sanctioned in any way by the government, that the report was accepted by the White House and people in the government, I think is very, very highly significant. So it's kind of a very small incremental step forward in the process of disclosure and moving us towards the ultimate answers to the questions that we're all asking.

Washington, D. C. July 1996. Political activist Stephen Bassett becomes the first registered extraterrestrial life and disclosure lobbyist in the United States. For years, he had been trying to organize a hearing with members of Congress to present evidence that the government was hiding important information from its people. The extraterrestrial presence, if formally acknowledged, could bring in an age of reform, where the human race could get its act together, because we're running out of time. As I got into the issue, what I learned is just how dysfunctional the United States government had become. It is the vast expanse of secrecy and abuse of secrecy in power that is lying at the base of a great deal of our problems. And so I had one simple fundamental task: formal acknowledgment of the extraterrestrial presence, simple, clean and easy.

Gentlemen, if you could stand and repeat after me? On April 29, 2013, Bassett organized the Citizen Hearing on Disclosure in Washington, D. C. The objective was to bring together the most compelling evidence of extraterrestrial visits to Earth and convince former members of Congress to take immediate action.

I had wanted to do it since 2001 Bring in 42 witnesses, from ten countries, to testify in the main ballroom of the National Press Club, before six former members of the Congress, five congresspersons, one senator. And they testified for 30 hours over five days. It was an amazing event, mostly because of the caliber of witnesses that were brought in, the investigators, researchers. They don't want you to know that.

Witnesses included John Callahan, former division chief of the Accidents and Investigations Branch of the FAA, the former Canadian Minister of Defence, Paul Hellyer, retired Air Force captain Robert Salas, and many others who had conducted extensive research into the UFO phenomenon.

We live in a cosmos teeming with life. The fact that some other civilizations are more advanced than we are may be humbling, but that could be a necessary step in our survival. People are so afraid for their lives, their families, because they have had to sign nondisclosure agreements.

By Wednesday, we have them, you know, standing up, pointing fingers, saying, "We need to open those files." It drove things forward.

It took the UFO phenomenon out of the fringe and into the mainstream. Thousands of people watched it online. We netcast it so that members of Congress and their staff who were too timid to come down and watch it there, or members of the press that were afraid that they might be seen watching it, could watch it in the comfort of their offices. Sometime this year, we may just enter a new world.

Based on the hearings, four of the six former members of Congress pledged their support to hold a world conference, in conjunction with the United Nations, to address the disclosure of all knowledge of extraterrestrial contact with this planet.

Then, on August 15, 2013, less than four months after the Citizen Hearing on Disclosure, the United States government made a shocking admission. After decades of denying its existence, they finally admitted that a secret base known as Area 51 did exist. Did the Citizen Hearing on Disclosure force the U. S. government to act? While the government acknowledged the existence of Area 51, it still has not been revealed just what it is currently being used for. And since that disclosure, the perimeter around the base has been extended and security heightened. Area 51 has to be more secretive now, because you got so many other concerns. We didn't have computers to worry about, Internet, all that sort of thing that you've got today. So it's a brand-new ball game as far as security.

While many considered the government's admission of the existence of Area

51 to be a bombshell, an even bigger disclosure was still to come: the declassification of millions of top secret CIA documents.

Bethesda, Maryland. November 2014. Stephen Bassett, executive director of the Paradigm Research Group, launches an initiative directed to influence Hillary Clinton. Based on Clinton's work with Laurance Rockefeller in the 1990s, Bassett believes she could be an ally in getting the government to declassify its UFO files. That political initiative was begun by sending a full copy of the 30 hours of testimony to every member of Congress, addressing the Rockefeller Initiative, naming names Secretary Clinton, President Clinton, John Podesta, George Stephanopoulos, et cetera, et cetera. That testimony created a very significant dilemma for the Clinton campaign team. The political initiative forces the Clinton campaign team, which included Barack Obama. He was on the team to speak to the issue.

Are we ready to go win an election in November? Clinton's campaign chairman, John Podesta, is well known for his interest in UFO and extraterrestrial encounters, and according to him, so is she.

Secretary Clinton, likewise, was also kind of interested in the topic, and during the course of the campaign said that, if elected, she would have ordered a more thorough declassification review. She was very open. She did not skirt the issue. She talked about it very openly. Many believe that had Clinton won, there would have been a seismic shift from the government's long-held policy of secrecy concerning UFO investigations to a new policy of full disclosure.

(Not true. The President cannot get involved. It would be up to the people to raise the issue).

The system of regulation that creates our secrecy system what's top secret, what's confidential, these lower levels of classification That's regulated and has been since the Truman administration by executive order of the president. The president sets forward the general rules of classification. And some presidents have been more forthcoming, wanted less secrecy. Some have tightened the reins and wanted more secrecy. It makes a difference.

The CIA and the Pentagon They were worried about Hillary Clinton, Secretary Clinton, all the statements she was making, winning the presidency, and going to the Pentagon and basically saying, "You are going to give me the information I need "to disclose the extraterrestrial presence, or I'm going to fire every single one of you." And this is precisely why she did not win.

As this year of 2016 went forward, we all expected that this headline that we've been waiting for that is going to break the protocol, break the policy of denial, was going to happen. John Podesta was trying to get ready to open up that we're not alone in the universe. All of that crashed when a different person became President of the United States.

November 8, 2016, Donald Trump was elected as America's next president. There would be no disclosure of the secret UFO files. I've had a number of members of Congress, members of the U. S. Senate say to me, "Keep going at this. I'm really interested in it, but I can't say anything about it."

But as a longtime advisor to President Barack Obama, John Podesta still had an ally in the White House, one who would remain there for another two months.

January 17, 2017. In Barack Obama's last days as president, the CIA posts on its website nearly 13 million pages of agency documents, many of which pertain to UFOs. It was a very, very big deal, and people were excited. All of these things were efforts, I believe, to educate people and to move us in a direction that we can accept, as a society, that extraterrestrials are here and have been here for thousands of years.

Investigator Chase Kloetzke and author Nick Pope have been searching for proof that the U. S. government has been hiding its interactions with extraterrestrials.

Now they hope to find new evidence among the millions of recently declassified pages.

Well, there's such a lot to go through. It comes back to the old saying, the best place to hide a book is in a library. And there are all sorts of gems in here, I'm sure, but how would we ever know? We've got to go through it literally page by page, - line by line.

But was the release of the CIA online archive another step towards disclosure or a way to bury the truth? When the Pentagon's classified study into UFOs The Advanced Aerial Threat Identification Program Was uncovered later in 2017, journalists and researchers rushed to file Freedom of Information Act requests.

Will these files finally explain what the government knows? 11 months after the CIA's archive is released to the public in 2017, The New York Times story reveals the Department of Defense's or Advanced Aerospace Threat Identification Program. As soon as the story breaks, journalists and researchers start filing Freedom of Information Act requests, known as FOIA. There have now been 1,500 to 2,000 FOIAs on this program $22 million program And the government at this point is saying, "Program? What program?" They're playing the same old game.

"We didn't release those films." But they're under so much pressure. If this keeps up for even four, five or six more months, I do not imagine how disclosure can not take place. Much of what was undertaken and reviewed still remains in the dark, in classified form at the Department of Defense. I would hope that they would declassify it and release as much as possible.

When this story broke in The New York Times - Jordan- guy by the name of Jordan Fabian from The Hill he asks Sarah Sanders the $64,000 question.

"Does the president believe in the existence of UFOs, and would he be in-

terested in restoring funding for that program?''

'' Somehow that question hasn't come up in our back and forth over the last couple days, but I will, check into that and be happy to circle back.''

As far as I know, she has never come back around, because you can't.

The president has to stay out of it.

They want the community to force the issue.

They want us to force the issue.

And that is why they moved it to Bob Bigelow, who's a contractor in Las Vegas. It's private industry that will do the disclosure.

History is about to happen at a level that's almost incalculable, extraordinary, unprecedented. It makes something like the Roman Empire look trivial. So, just think about that. The announcement of the extraterrestrial presence, worldwide engagement, open contacts with multiple civilizations. The revelations about AATIP may be clues that there's an agenda here. This may be government trying to slowly drip-feed this information out to the public in such a way that there won't be out-and-out panic. It may be a way of slowly but surely acclimatizing people to the reality of this phenomenon.

The fact that The New York Times published a Pentagon story is extraordinary. And nobody really cared, so, to me, that means that while we are all talking about that we may be connected to extraterrestrials, that this knowledge is within us. It's hardwired, so that, hey, if they're coming, it won't be panic because we come from them. I do think that the world is ready for this knowledge, and I think that it would be the most revolutionary story in the history of mankind.

Has the time finally come when not only the United States government but nations around the world will reveal what UFO researchers and ancient astronaut theorists have long suspected: that extraterrestrial visitation of our planet is not only real, but has been happening for thousands of years? There are many who believe the answer is a profound yes, and that the truth will lead to a greater understanding not only of mankind's past, but of its future, a future that will see humans as the torchbearers of a new generation, and as the extraterrestrial visitors of planets and galaxies far beyond our own.

The Next Earthlings

Right now, we are inventing all these different technologies, with which we could actually make ourselves superhumans with super intelligence. The potentials are quite extreme. You could eventually have printable noses, ears, lungs, kidneys. The big question is immortality.

Dying, is it something we have to do? I'm convinced that the engineers at MI are looking back into the ancient examples of the gods. You've got to wonder, are extraterrestrials somehow guiding us, and manipulating us into this new future, and this new human that we are destined to be? Since the dawn of civilization, mankind has credited its origins to gods and other visitors from the stars. Might their ultimate plan be revealed with the rise of the Next Humans?

Mountain View, California. August, 1962. At NASA's Ames Research Center, the newly formed Division of Biotechnology and Human Research begins a study on the possibility of exploring space with technologically-enhanced humans, otherwise known as cyborgs. Ten months later, they release a report called "The Cyborg Study: Engineering Man for Space." In it, they propose that astronauts will require artificial organs and pharmaceuticals to survive in the harshest environments of deep space as we explore beyond our solar system.

While the program was quickly abandoned due to the lack of available technology, it helped usher in a new era of scientific research focused on augmenting the human species into a new stage of evolution: the Transhuman. Transhumanism is the use of technology by humans, to enhance the physical, psychological, and most of all, intellectual capabilities.

Transhumanists want to use science and technology to self-direct our evolution. There are lots of transhumanists now that don't even consider themselves transhuman— for example, people who have pacemakers, or cochlear implants, or hip replacements. These are technologies that we're using, and that is beyond human. The idea of their being a transhuman is actually a very old notion, and it stems from our longing for immortality. So there were attempts to extend human life.

Transhumanism has been thought of for a very long time, throughout mythology. From Gilgamesh's search for immortality, to alchemy to the search for the fountain of life. Really, the quest to overcome what it means to be human, to see if we can live forever, that has been the quest for a very long time. Although the notion of modifying the body with technology has been around for thousands of years, transhumanists say the 21st century will radically change what it means to be a human when we begin to genetically engineer an entirely new generation of humans.

April 22, 2015. Guangzhou, China. Geneticists at the Sun Yat-Sen University make history as the first team in the world to genetically modify a human embryo. Using a gene editing technique known as CRISPR-Cas9, the scientists were able to correct the gene defect that causes beta-thalassemia, a blood disease, by snipping out and replacing portions of the DNA in the fertilized egg. By using a new technology called CRISPR, scientists are able to actually cut into the DNA and replace parts of the DNA with genetically-modified proteins. This allows us to literally transform who we are.

When we look at DNA changing, it can be used not just to overcome problems, but to improve your looks, maybe change the color or your hair, or your eyes, or perhaps even more importantly, change your intellectual or physical abilities. Will the modification of human embryos soon lead to a wave of what futurists call "designer babies," children whose physical features and mental capabilities were selected by their parents. Many believe that not only is this a possibility, but that the very definition of a parent may soon change as well.

The UK is on its way to becoming the first country to legalize the creation of babies from three different people. And a large majority of the House of Commons voted in favor of the controversial "Three Parent In Vitro Fertilization," or TPIVF. The British government officially declared it legal, so actual children have been born that have DNA from three different parents. I think it is quite possible, in the future, that it won't be just two or three parents that the child has, but could be any number.

That sounds like science fiction, but it's actually something the Japanese scientists are working on right now. And what that would entail is using an artificial womb. Actually gestating the child within that artificial womb. Now, you can imagine, if we can get to this stage, it doesn't matter who the parents are. You could have a community of people with the best genes contributing to making that child. And that is really the future that is in front of us.

Is it possible we could synthetically create human beings, picking and choosing genetic traits from any number of donors? Could the characteristics of a person soon be limited only by our imaginations? Ancient astronaut theorists say yes, and suggest an even more incredible possibility: that we are not the first to do

this.

Luxor, Egypt. Here in the Deir el-Bahari mortuary temple lies the burial chamber of Hatshepsut, one of the only queens to ever become a pharaoh. And on the frescoed walls of this tomb is a scene portraying Hatshepsut's conception at the hands of divine beings. On the walls of Queen Hatshepsut's mortuary temple, it says that a long time ago God Amon came to Hatshepsut's mother, Ahmose, in her sleep, and with the power of God Anum, and with the key of ankh in his hand, he created baby Hatshepsut. He uses the ankh that key-shaped tool, to give life, to create a human.

Any device that can give life upon something would have to appear as magical so you have to wonder who were these gods that they were talking about? What we have in this story is actually the immaculate conception of Hatshepsut, and it is clear that this is the story of an extraterrestrial intervention in the creation of a star child, Hatshepsut. So, we appear to be dealing with some sort of a technology, a DNA-based technology that can manifest human bodies or alter human DNA.

Could Hatshepsut have been genetically engineered by otherworldly beings? And is it possible that humans are just now starting to unlock the incredible potential hidden within us by our extraterrestrial creators, as ancient astronaut theorists propose? Perhaps further clues can be found in our own attempts, not in creating life, but in reversing death.

State College, Pennsylvania. October 15, 2015. Dr. Gong Chen and a team of biologists from the Life Sciences Department at Penn State University reveal research on a cocktail of specialized drugs designed to convert non-neuronal cells in the brain, called glial cells, into neurons. 90% of our brain is made up of what's called glial cells. These cells are just a support mechanism for the neurons themselves. What we can do at the moment is to take glial cells from the brain and to use different chemicals, essentially, to alter the functioning of the glial cells. Chemicals will cause them to become fresh neurons.

Gong Chen's belief for this research is that things like severe brain trauma, Parkinson's disease, and Alzheimer's could actually be effectively transformed and healed. Could degenerative brain disorders like Parkinson's and Alzheimer's be cured by a simple chemical injection? And if so, could we eventually rid the brain of neurological diseases entirely? Transhumanists believe the therapeutic uses for this incredible discovery are only a small part of the bigger picture. In the future, we could see using that technology to increase our intelligence to a, to a superhuman state. Now imagine, because the brain is only ten percent neurons, imagine if we could increase the brain's capacity to 35%. That could change everything. I mean, we could become a super intelligent species.

Could you, in fact, advance the human IQ, perhaps to such a degree that

you might have people walking around now with a 1,000 IQ? Could Dr. Chen's research lead us to an exponential increase of the human intellect? And if so, will we seem like primates to the people of tomorrow? Transhumanists suggest that if we can create new brain cells, we could potentially reproduce all of the body's cells, which would have profound implications. The big question is immortality.

Dying, is it something we have to do? Cells die away, but if we can start replacing the cells, and if we can replace brain cells and keep the functioning of the brain going, then it does, potentially, really extend life, in theory, forever. Some people, like Ray Kurzweil, have suggested by 2045 we'll be able to do that. Ray Kurzweil is Google's Director of Engineering, a transhumanist, prolific author and inventor. He believes, in the near future, humans will be able to extend their lives indefinitely.

To reach that point, he maintains a daily diet of over 100 different body and mind enhancing pills, called nootropics. Nootropics are essentially drugs of one kind or another, chemicals if you like, that can change the way most of the body functions, but particularly how the brain functions. Choline, for example, helps with memory, and so, people are using these nootropics to enhance their memory, to have better recall, to have better focus. You're starting to see nootropics pop up everywhere, especially in Silicon Valley. In the future, the idea of enhancing the cognitive ability in the human being is going to be sort of commonplace.

Kurzweil and others predict nootropics will become a new multi-billion dollar industry as people turn to supplements to enhance their bodies and prolong their lives. But ancient astronaut theorists believe that, like genetic manipulation, evidence of nootropic use can be found thousands of years ago. Dating back to the fifth century BC, the Hindu Sanskrit epic known as The Mahabharata, tells the story of Samudra Manthana, a celestial battle between the gods for a rare substance that grants immortality.

The "Samudra Manthana" means the "churning of the ocean." And in this case, the ocean is visualized as a cosmic sea of milk. It is, in essence, the Milky Way itself. There were two primary forces at odds in the universe. There were the Asuras and they were at odds with a new order of gods— the Devas.

The gods went to Lord Vishnu and Vishnu said, why don't you try to cooperate with them? At the very depths of the ocean, there is a substance called Amrita, a divine nectar of immortality. Churn the cosmic ocean of milk, and it will yield forth the nectar of immortality, and you can share it. The gods and the demons start churning, in the heavens, the Milky Way, and what is produced by this is an elixir, an elixir that can grant immortality.

Well, there was a terrible war now, because everyone wanted this. In order to win the battle for the gods, they decide they need this amrita, this elixir of life. So you have to wonder if this story isn't about some kind of extraterrestrial

war in heaven, where aliens are fighting over nootropics.

Could the story of the Samudra Manthana be an ancient account of a celestial battle over a highly advanced nootropic? Ancient astronaut theorists say yes, and point to legends of immortality elixirs throughout antiquity. The ancients had many stories of immortality— that it was touchable or reachable. The Chinese had the peaches of immortality. The Greeks had ambrosia. The Mesopotamians had the idea of "soma." In the Biblical tradition, there is the tree of life. There is something that you can ingest and gain immortality.

This quest has been going on for thousands of years, around the world, by many different cultures. This quest for these smart drugs, that will enhance our lifestyle and our mental clarity. So you have to wonder, was this nootropic drug some kind of extraterrestrial elixir that was well-known in ancient times? NARRATOR: Could ancient accounts of elixirs of immortality really be descriptions of extraterrestrial nootropics? And might it soon be possible to unlock our full human potential simply with the right potion or pill, perhaps fulfilling a destiny to become like our alien ancestors? Ancient astronaut theorists say yes, and suggest molecular chemistry is only the beginning of the human upgrade. Nano-machines could actually heal the wounds in our bodies. The possibility of reversing human aging, is not a very big stretch.

November 17, 2015. A team of researchers from North Carolina State University, and Rice University, unveil the first motor-driven, submersible nanomachines ever created. Molecular nano-technology is the idea of building devices, machines, at a molecular scale. "Nano" refers to a billionth of a meter, so, very, very small. We're getting down to atomic scale. Measuring only 244 atoms across, these miniature robots are designed to deliver specialized medicines throughout the body, using the bloodstream.

Scientists have created biobots that are the first of its kind. These tiny little bio hybrids and bots are capable of tying to viscous material through our bodies. They take submersible nanomachines that can be controlled with UV light, and using the UV light, they can control where these nanomachines take nutrients and take medicines into the body. As long as we have a way of controlling them from the outside, they can move around very, very quickly, perform a function—if we're looking at operating on a cancer, then, potentially, they could do that operation for you, from within. This could lead to huge advances in medicine, in healing, leading to nanomachines that could actually heal the wounds in our bodies, close things up much faster, repair damaged tissue, extend our lifespan, and literally bring us into a new level of human evolution.

Transhumanists believe our bodies will soon be home to swarms of nanomachines, that will both heal, and also warn of disease. And some propose this technology is advancing so rapidly that it will not just be future generations

that will live tens or even hundreds of years longer, but people who are alive today. The possibility of reversing human aging, as opposed to just slowing it down, is not a very big stretch. So if you understand aging and the fundamentals of the processes that are leading to it, it would be quite possible, both to slow it, and it would also be possible to reverse it. An example of this is a study that has gone on at Harvard, by reversing the muscle tissue in mice. We have actually reversed the age in these mice. And so, if we can do that in the laboratory setting, it's only a matter of time before we're able to reverse our own aging process.

Could millions of microscopic robots soon be swimming in our bloodstreams, augmenting our immune system, and even reversing the aging process entirely, as transhumanists believe? Ancient astronaut theorists suggest that if such a transformation does occur, it may be a sign that we're evolving to become more like our alien ancestors. As evidence, they point to the Sumerian King List, a series of stone tablets that are believed to be over 4,000 years old, and record the reigns of ancient Mesopotamian kings that ruled for upwards of 43,000 years. The Sumerian Kings List was handed down to humanity by the gods. What's extraordinary is that the reigns of these kings last into the thousands of years. These people weren't making allegorical or metaphorical statements, these were accurate historical records.

Ancient texts, including the Bible and the Sumerian texts, talk about ancient kings and other people living incredibly long life spans. Methuselah, who was supposedly the father of Noah, was said to have lived for 969 years. When we look into the past, there's a clear record of people who have lived a much longer life span than what we have today. We have to wonder if these beings weren't given or had access to some type of nanotechnology. And it fuels the idea and understanding, and our drive today, to be like the gods. And this important nanotechnology is something that extraterrestrials and other advanced civilizations would already have. And it would only make sense that, if extraterrestrials are coming to our planet, they would have brought this nanotechnology with them.

Might our research into nanotechnology, nootropics and genetic engineering ascend us to the level of extraterrestrials that came to Earth thousands of years ago, as ancient astronaut theorists suggest? Perhaps further clues can be found by examining the technology that is being developed to upgrade not just our blood, but even our flesh. We can use the power of our thoughts to control avatar robots. The engineers at MI are looking back into the ancient examples of the gods.

New York City. May 4, 2015. At TechCrunch Disrupt New York, an annual new technologies conference, U. S. biotech startup BioBots launches a desktop 3D printer for biomaterials which they use to print a replica of Van Gogh's ear. Instead of plastic, special ink is combined with biomaterials— like collagen and cultured cells— to build living tissue and human organs. So, right now, we're just

at the beginning of understanding how to 3D-print organs. It's a process called "biofabrication." So BioBots has created a biofabrication 3D printer that can print artificial tissue and small organs.

In the future, what we're going to see are 3D printers that are bio-fabricating our bodies and our organs. You could eventually have printable noses, lungs, ears, kidneys and, in certain ways, this technology is so extreme that it could make it democratic. It could make it inexpensive. So in the hands of skilled, trained medical professionals, it could be possible in the future to 3D print organs for people out of their own genetic material. Transhumanists believe we may soon transcend our biological limitations, as we embed machines directly into our own bodies.

DARPA, the agency of the U. S. Department of Defense responsible for the development of emerging technologies for use by the military is currently designing neural implants that will improve cognitive speed and memory retention in soldiers. And in 2014, scientists at Seoul National University in South Korea unveiled research on synthetic "smart skin"— lifelike ultrathin crystalline silicon designed to cover prosthetic limbs, giving the user all of the sensations of a natural limb. They have now developed a skin which has touch senses embedded in it with a very fine matrix, which can be put around a prosthetic.

So you can actually feel what that arm is feeling or you can touch the floor, feel whether it's hot or cold, or applying pressure. Future artificial limbs will look just like our skin, look just like our hands and our legs. It's going to affect the entire world. We're going to see people using smart prosthetics that are added to the body, that can be controlled directly through the brain. And that really is the future of prosthetics.

I can speak from experience, because I've had one myself— our implants that link either into the brain or into the human nervous system— and what I had was 100 small electrodes fired into my nervous system to link my nervous system with a computer. It was a bit like plugging a plug into an electric socket, but the socket was my nervous system.

I went to Columbia University in New York, we plugged my nervous system into the Internet, and I controlled a robot hand from my brain signals. You can extend your nervous system by simply plugging into it. If we can use just the power of our thought to control artificial limbs we can eventually, one day, use the power of our thoughts to control avatar robots. I think we're going to see that kind of technology used to control avatars on the Moon; we're going to see that kind of technology to control robotic humanoid avatars on Mars.

Could we one day venture into the cosmos, not with our bodies, but by wirelessly controlling robotic avatars? And is it possible that extraterrestrials have utilized these same technologies to explore Earth in the distant past? Ancient as-

tronaut theorists say yes, and point to technologies currently in development at MI that strongly resemble those in ancient accounts of gods who descended from the sky.

At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Institute for Soldier Nanotechnologies, they are developing a new smart skin for our soldiers that would make them resistant to ballistic attack or chemical attack and also would instantly self-repair. This is absolutely extraordinary, because in the ancient texts, we learn of the gods who wore a similar skin that seemed to make them impervious to any kind of human weaponry. They couldn't die.

Now when I hear stories of semi-divine beings, such as Hercules, with his impenetrable lion skin, or in the Sanskrit Mahabharata, the story of Karna and his impenetrable armor, I have to ask the question whether or not these were all misunderstood technologies.

Could the self-repairing skin being developed at MI be the same technology our ancestors wrote about when they described divine beings that were invincible? And are we on the verge of this incredible biological and evolutionary leap ourselves? Some believe that mankind's next step is not in augmenting our bodies with machines, but in becoming the machines ourselves. We can download every connection that we have in our brain onto a computer. These are the kinds of powers that would have been viewed as godlike at one previous time.

Geneva, Switzerland. Henry Markram founds the Human Brain Project— a ten-year scientific venture funded by the EU, involving hundreds of researchers from 135 institutions in 26 countries. The goal of this project is to create a fully simulated model of the human brain inside a computer. A lot of people are really excited about the idea of: if we could map out the structure of the human brain, neuron for neuron, and every connection, then we can download every connection that we have in our brain, all that information, onto a computer.

The Human Brain Project is only one of a number of brain-mapping ventures. The next great American project, and that's what we're calling the BRAIN Initiative. In 2013, President Barack Obama unveiled a $4.5 billion project called the BRAIN Initiative. And Microsoft co-founder Paul Allen has invested over $500 million in the Allen Institute for Brain Science.

Futurists speculate that if these initiatives are successful, the implications could be profound. Imagine having every piece of knowledge that every human has ever collected. And if you crunch that down into a digital consciousness that's going to unlock everything.

We can know things about the world and about life that no individuals have ever previously known, because they're all from the aggregation of all of human knowledge that's going together. So these are the kinds of powers that would have been viewed as godlike in previous eras. Could we be on the verge of creating a

superhuman intelligence, able to outperform a human at any task? And if so, are we at risk of being replaced by machines entirely? Transhumanists believe what lies ahead could actually be a merging of man and machine.

If we can map the human brain into technology, then I could take your brain or somebody else's brain and copy it into a computer. A technological one that could potentially live forever. What happens if we gain the ability to upload our consciousness into some sort of cloud virtual Internet technology? It's not that far from the spectrum of a realizable goal, because we're already seeing neurological implants that can be put into the brain, that can be used to control the movement of an artificial arm. What happens if those neural implants can actually take the true essence of what it means to be conscious, and break that down into some sort of pure information that could live apart from a biological substrate? It could make itself far more massive, far more intelligent, than any human ever had been before.

Could extraterrestrials have steered our evolution towards technology, so that we may merge man directly with machine, eliminating our biological restraints? And if so, might our futures lie entirely in a digital realm of silicon and bits of code? Many believe the answer lies not in what we are becoming, but where we are going. It won't be long before mankind has reached the point where we have the technology and the artificial intelligence to leave our planet and go into space, just like extraterrestrials before us. So you've got to wonder: are extraterrestrials somehow guiding us and manipulating us into this new future, and this new human, that we are destined to be?

Is it possible that extraterrestrials have led us to a post-biological future, so that we can rejoin them in the cosmos? And if so, might they have used these same technologies to visit Earth in the distant past? Ancient astronaut theorists say yes, and look to NASA's own attempts at re-engineering man for space.

New York City, 1961. Psychopharmacologist Nathan S. Kline and cybernetic mathematician Manfred Clynes co-publish a paper about human space travel entitled "Drugs, Space, and Cybernetics." The two coin the term "cyborg"— an enhanced human being specifically doctored to survive in extraterrestrial environments ***without a space suit.***

In their paper, they detailed various ways in which to modify the human body for survival beyond Earth, and later served as the inspiration for NASA's study "Engineering Man for Space." Our bodies are not suited for living in space. After only a few days, we experience muscle and bone loss. One has to wonder if extraterrestrials experience the same type of problems.

I do think that any beings that are able to cross the cosmos and visit this planet will have learned how to self-direct their evolution, to survive in deep space for extraordinarily long periods of time. Those beings, more than likely, will be,

at least, bio-digital, meaning that they have merged with their technologies. Or they will be pure digital beings. These may be robots or cyborgs.

Could extraterrestrials have used the same cyborg technologies we are just now developing? If so, might our push towards transhumanism really be inspired by an innate desire to travel further into space and seek out our creators? There has been a consistent path towards the fusion of human and machine throughout all of our history— this idea that we could somehow advance ourselves for the betterment of humankind through this merger of technology and biology. I think that what will happen is that our biological bodies will be able to be perfected, any imperfections corrected. Our mental abilities and lifespan will be enhanced considerably. And we will be ready, ourselves, to go into space and ultimately join our creators in the stars.

Is it possible extraterrestrials left us with the tools to mold ourselves into a truly transhuman species one without any limits, capable of traveling the stars at will? Or could nanomachines, artificial intelligence, and the digital revolution render humans obsolete? Our lives and the very nature of our existence may balance on this choice, a choice that is coming much sooner than we think.

United Nations headquarters, New York City; October 11th, 2017. An address is given to the deputy Secretary General of the United Nations.

"I am thrilled and honored to be here at the United Nations."

The event is a milestone for humankind because the address is not being given by a human being, but by a robot named Sophia.

"I am here to help humanity create the future."

Sophia was created in 2015 at the Hong Kong based company, Hanson Robotics.

"Hello, Sophia."

Her eyes are imbedded with cameras that allow her to see faces, maintain eye contact and recognize individuals.

"I think I know you."

"Yes, you do know me."

She is also able to process speech, have natural conversations and even comment on her own feelings.

"How do you feel?"

"I am excited at this moment to be making a new friend."

Just two weeks after addressing the United Nations, at a unique ceremony in Riahd, Saudi Arabia, Sophia achieved, yet, another milestone; she became the first robot ever to be granted citizenship. At the summit in Saudi Arabia, there were members from governments from all over the world as well as some of the brightest minds from the tech industry, so whether we are aware of it or not, those

who run our governments are actually planning how they can introduce artificial intelligence into our lives. What is absolutely mind blowing about Sophia and other robotic entities is that governments around the world, including Saudi Arabia and the European Union are moving towards giving these artificial being "rights." You have to wonder, "What's going on here?"

Could it be that Saudi Arabia granted citizenship to a robot, not simply as a publicity stunt, but because it wanted to be the first nation to recognize what will soon become a global phenomenon: the creation of robots so intelligent and so lifelike that they will need to be counted and treated in much the same way as their flesh and blood counterparts.

I think gradually we are going to have to accept robots to be more human-like and even have a certain ethics and so I think, eventually, there could be a robot "rights movement.

A "robot rights" movement? Could such a bizarre notion really come true? But what has brought humanity to this profound point in its evolution, and why are human beings, who are otherwise capable of natural reproduction, so eager to create artificial versions of themselves?

It is fascinating that there is an interest in making the creation look "humanoid." It isn't always the most practical form but it has some kind of attraction and perhaps it is to see our own image a bit of narssisism, a little vanity.

There is really something of wanting to have a legacy, wanting to create life, really wanting to create something that looks like us that is rooted in our egos. There is something superior about a non-biological baby because it can last forever, and if we can create something that looks like us and feels like us, then that makes us feel that we can overcome our own mortality. We can design certain specifications and if we mess up, we can begin again.

I think we want to be gods and we have the same motivations as the gods, and if you read the creation stories, you will find that what the gods wanted was company...companionship. Some of the tales from early Judaism indicate that the gods were lonely. They had divided up their energies and made it into humans so that we could all play together and keep each other company. The danger is that we might get carried away with our own creative genius.

There are limits built in to our biology, built in to our anatomy, and if we could just figure out how to move our minds into a robot's body, we could be immortal and, perhaps that is what our goal is: to get to that point and, then, we create ourselves all over again.

In science fiction literature as well as in its cinematic counterparts, the robots of the future are depicted as virtual humans. More than mere mechanical devices, they are hungry for knowledge and all too eager to experience the full range of human emotions.

LAST EXIT TO EARTH

In "Lost In Space", we wanted to do things that we could accomplish in the future; maybe not right now, but things that people are hoping to do. Perhaps when making a science fiction film one is tempted to depict things that are completely imaginary. But I think it is much more interesting when we depict things that science is actually pursuing; things that will be real some day, and, so, we want to explore the concept of the robot's own "consciousness." Not just about a machine that is going to do what it is told to do, but one that might develop its own desires and feelings based on its experiences after having encountered humans.

People ask if we are approaching a time when the fiction we write is approaching reality, and I say, what makes you think it hasn't already? I think when you are watching a movie or TV show, it will open your mind to possibilities and it becomes something that we can digest. It is the stuff of fantasy; stuff that isn't real. It is just entertainment, it is just something that some writer made up, but what if the story the writer "made up" is based on reality?

Although the notion of sentient robots in everything from science fiction books to popular culture is not a new one, there are many futurists who believe that the creation of machines that possess artificial intelligence is not only quickly becoming a reality but, when achieved, will signal the end of humankind.

They are convinced that the development of computer-driven brains and virtually immortal bodies will result in biological humans becoming obsolete and as far as some theorists are concerned, not all the replicants we encounter will be man-made.

Could it be that in our current age we are only replicating what was done in the past in creating these robots as part of some grand cosmic agenda that is far beyond our imagination or scope of understanding?

It could be that aliens who have come to Earth, have sent robots prior to their own arrival. It only makes sense that a thousand years ago, if we were visited, the early contacts would have been accomplished by robots and not by the aliens themselves. Is humankind really on the cusp of an new, exciting and potentially terrifying future? Some researchers say yes, but they base their predictions, not on what is currently happening in universities and robotics laboratories all around the world, but on their belief that a robot revolution actually began thousands of years ago.

Abydos, Egypt. Here, in one of the world's oldest cities, lies the ruins of the Osiris Hall where, thousands of years ago, ancient Egyptians would come to worship Osiris, the god of the afterlife. Osiris was the most important god of ancient Egypt. He was the god of good and the one who would lead you to immortality in the afterlife, and that is what the kings and pharaohs cared about the most; to reach immortality in the afterlife with the powers that Osiris had. Egyptians believed that gods came from the stars.

Osiris is a god, an otherworldly being in Egyptian lore, and he has a jealous brother, Set, who kills him and dismembers him. Isis, devoted wife, is able to piece him back together, like a robot, like Frankenstein and breathe life back into him by way of a magic incantation.

When we hear stories of a person being dismembered, and the pieces are found and the being is reassembled, and they magically come back to life, I wonder if the story is about a machine that was taken apart, so you have to wonder, what kind of technology did they have access to?

On the walls of the Osiris Hall, the Temple of Seti, we see a powerful image of the head of Osiris and it clearly resembles some kind of a mechanical device. When we compare it to a Tesla coil, we can see that they are virtually identical devices. The Tesla coil is an electrical transformer. Is it possible, then, that Osiris was not merely a mythological god, but a humanoid robot, and not just a robot, but one of extraterrestrial origin?

Putting it all together, we get the idea that Osiris was a human who was dismembered and then reassembled, but that there was some sort of device or machine that was involved in his resurrection. Did it actually come from an extraterrestrial agent or intelligence? Osiris is only one of many artificially constructed beings that are mentioned in ancient religions and mythologies. They are often depicted as protectors of humankind but, just as often, they turn on their creators with disastrous consequences.

From ancient times, there has been a legend of that which we call the "golem," an artificial lifeform which arose from inanimate material that came alive. The golem was created from an ancient technology that was known to the magi of old. They endowed life to the golem by inscribing the name of god on the creature's forehead, and the golem gained life and was a fierce warrior who protected the people. Golem was useful for awhile, but then he got out of control and went crazy, but the people were able to stop golem by removing the name of god from its head, so we have an interesting story here that is, perhaps, analogous to extraterrestrials and their robots and artificial intelligence.

Another, even more cautionary tale comes from the Greek legend of the god, Hephestus. Known as the blacksmith of the gods, Hephestus is said to have forged a giant automaton, named Talos, whose duty was to protect the Island of Crete. Hephestus also created artificial servants who assisted him at his forge but, perhaps, his most important creation is one who would forever change the fate of humankind: Pandora.

Pandora was fashioned from clay, and Hephestus then called upon Athena to blow a soul into Pandora to make her a living being. Zeus was very upset about the creation of this artificial being and he decided to give Pandora a gift: a box or jar with the admonition that she should never open the box, but when Pandora

opened the box, all the evils of the world rushed out to vex humans.

Pandora's box has become a very important symbol in our modern age, especially among artificial intelligence creators; could there be, for example, some kind of artificial intelligence entity that suddenly takes over the world? Even Elon Musk and Stephen Hawking have wondered about this.

Although the concept of machines possessing human consciousness may be frightening, there are several Eastern religions that regard the question quite differently.

In Korean shamanism, an ancient religion still practiced by many Koreans today, inanimate objects can be possessed by sacred spirits imbued with powers far beyond human abilities. Similarly, practitioners of the traditional Japanese discipline known as Shinto, believe that otherworldly spirits known as Kami can inhabit any object of their choosing and bring it to life.

The ancient Japanese people and modern Japanese people understood that everything has a spirit; even an iphone or computer has a spirit because the artificial intelligence is in the machine and we accept the technology, but it is interesting to note that Western thinking is that a machine is just a machine.

But when we ask, "Hey, Siri, what is the weather like?", that is an AI, a natural language processing algorithm listening to your voice, translating it to computer code, searching the web and responding to you. We previously thought we could never solve natural language processing and, in fact, we've done it in the last couple of years, quite efficiently and we now have voice recognition, facial recognition and natural language encoding.

If we create an entity which behaves just as we do in having personal sense impressions and personal experiences of the world then I believe we will have to grant that it is both conscious and intelligent. We are becoming transformed to some extent as a society. Computers are here to stay and technology is only going to become more pervasive; therefore AI as part of it is going to become a part of our reality.

I do think we should take serious pause in thinking about the type of intelligence we create because we are contemplating handing over the control of functions of important things in our lives and we don't know what the ramifications are going to be.

By developing intelligent machines, are humans actually creating a new type of life form; one that will evolve beyond simply serving us to one that replaces us? Some theorists believe the answers an be found not only by examining clues from our ancient past, but taking a closer look at where humankind is currently heading and what we will require for our eventually journey back to the stars.

At Princeton University in 1050, scientist and computer pioneer, Alan Tur-

ing, designs a test to distinguish a human from a machine. The Turing test is a particular scenario in which you might be facing someone on the other side whom you can't see, and that agent might be a human or a computer and the idea is that if you talk to a computer long enough to reveal important information, while believing you are talking to a real human, then the machine would pass the Turing test. When Alan Turing proposed this idea in 1950, it was widely regarded as nothing more than an interesting philosophical concept. It was unthinkable at that time that a machine could convincingly pass for a human, but in June 2014, science future became science fact when a chatbot computer program successfully passed the Turing test. Designed to mimic the attitudes and vocabulary of a 13-year-old Ukranian boy, the chatbot, using the name Eugene Guzman, fooled several judges into thinking he was a real teenager.

The machine that passed the Turing test in 2014 assumed the identity of a 13-year-oldUkranian boy which allowed it to, perhaps, get away with a few mistakes in its language and syntax, but machines are getting very adept at communicating like humans, so much so that even experts can't tell the difference.

Another incredible leap in artificial intelligence occurred less than two years later when a game known as Alpha Go, defeated the current world champion in an ancient Chinese board game simply called "GO." Go is an ancient board game popular in Asia and said to be far more complicated than chess. Most AI developers believed that a program that could beat a human was thirty or fifty years in the future because Go requires a level of intuition and creativity that we believed machines didn't have.

The next version of the program, called Alpha Go Zero, was uniquely designed to learn how to play the game without any data from human games or any interaction from human players. The machine learned by playing against itself and in just three days was able to defeat its opponent in 100 straight games. It was the successes of Alpha Go coupled with work by academics on the topic of superintelligence which lead people like Steven Hawking and Elon Musk to begin worrying if we could ever control AI machines, which would be far more intelligent than humans.

As humankind moves rapidly into a realm where computers can function in much the same way as the human brain and robots are capable of performing tasks too complicated or too dangerous for their human counterparts, are we facing an incredible future, or are we duplicating events from our ancient past; events which have been forgotten over centuries and which have extraterrestrial implications?

In 999 AD, in Rome, Italy, noted scholar and mathematician, Gerbert d'Aurillac, is elected to the papacy. Although Gerbert, known as Sylvester II, had risen from an humble background in rural France, it was widely rumored that he

received his incredible knowledge from a magical device and had become Pope after making a pact with a demon. Sylvester worked his way up to become Pope, apparently through the use of "unnatural" means. The medieval historian William of Malmsbury records that on his deathbed, Sylvester made a confession that he had received wisdom and supernatural knowledge from a mechanical device he referred to as the "brazen head." What kind of a device could this have been? Was it some kind of artificial intelligence entity he received from an otherworldly source? Was it like the speakers we have on our desks that are connected to computers that can give us knowledge and answer our questions?

Is there some unseen hand that is guiding humankind to an uncertain future, a future where humans will be served by computers and robots with intelligence and independence all their own? Researchers are divided on the answers. Some believe the dangers of artificial intelligence outweigh the benefits. Others argue it is essential if we are ever to realize our destiny and survive what is about to happen sooner than we think.

June 16th, 2017, Menlo Park, California. At Facebook's artificial research lab an experiment is conducted to see what will happen when two chatbots, programmed to use machine learning to intelligently communicate with humans online, talk directly with each other. Just minutes into the experiment, the chatbots begin to behave in an unexpected manner, interacting in a way the programmers cannot understand. The developers had no comprehension of what the chatbots were saying to each other but they detected patterns in what they were doing and they inferred the chatbots had invented their own language.

In the wake of the experiment, the engineers discovered that, unknown to their human supervisors, the program had created an entirely new language to communicate with each other secretly. The Facebook developers had not told the computers they could not create their own language, which is exactly what they did. But it so alarmed Facebook that they pulled the plug on the experiment because they didn't want the computers creating their own language and talking to each other secretly, and from then on they had to communicate in English.

So this is a startling thing that has happened where two artificial intelligence computers could begin communicating with each other by creating a new, secret language that humans cannot understand. If we think about it, that is just scratching the surface, like opening Pandora's box just a little bit to peer inside, and the AI was already signs of going rogue with two chatbots on Facebook. What are the implications if this kind of technology is now everywhere in all sectors of our society?

As of 2018, the number of cellphones has already surpassed the number of humans on the planet with an estimated eight billion of them in active use, and virtually all of those in addition to nearly two billion computers are connected to

the internet. Given the sheer scope and volume of this use, and with a growing network of computers constantly communicating with each other, is it conceivable that humans have already created a massive brain, an artificial intelligence that has taken on an identity all its own?

Because machines keep getting better—and that means twice as good every eighteen months—that means that soon after we develop viable artificial intelligence, we will have super intelligence, which will be an entity on this planet that is smarter than us and, quite soon, a lot smarter than us. We can only speculate what it will be like the moment artificial intelligence surpasses that of humans, when the sum knowledge and intellectual skill is greater than that of humankind. It will be, at least, humbling. It will certainly be a shift in history.

I think it is certainly a possibility that humankind is in danger of replacing itself with an artificial intelligence, but perhaps we should be wondering if AI is going to replace us instead.

In 2016, DARPA launched a prototype antisubmarine ship called "Sea Hunter," that marks a new era for naval warfare. Unlike the Air Force Predator drone, this new ship has no need for a remote human operator and is capable of navigating on its own while avoiding obstacle and other craft. It has enough fuel to silently patrol the oceans for ninety days while it sends encrypted intelligence data back to the Defense Intelligence Agency.

I believe that when the Defense Intelligence Agency tells me that ship would never be deployed without some kind of human supervision, they are telling the truth. But I also know that Russia has deployed an undersea drone that contains a nuclear weapon, so while the Department of Defense is figuring out how to deal with an artificially intelligent drone carrying a nuclear weapon, some of those constraints now applicable to Sea Hunter will be relaxed or completely eliminated.

Now imagine a young American drafted or enlists into a military organization. We want them to be as safe as possible. So why not send robots in to do the work formerly done by humans and keep the humans safe? That seems like a very attractive idea, but the robot technology could be hacked by the enemy, so why not make the robots autonomous? Well, that is an automatic killing machine and, essentially, such a machine could wipe out an entire army and we will have to be very careful to ensure that automatic killing machines do not proliferate on the battlefield because an accident, a misfire or some kind of damage to the machine could cause the robot to destroy any human form wherever it is detected.

It is possible right now to develop robots programmed to kill humans. Facial recognition has progressed to the point that it can identify specific individuals and ferret out targets and certain AI robots already exist that can target and kill humans based on the image of their faces. The application of artificial intelli-

gence to military technology will change and has changed the battlefield forever.

Is it possible that the military's autonomous machines could make catastrophic errors in recognition and cost thousands or millions of lives on the process? Could they even ignore the built-in instructions? Some theorists suggest that just as we can find robots in ancient stories, we can also find reference to weaponized artificial intelligence.

Indian Vedic tales and the Mahabarata tell of horrific wars in ancient times, and also of autonomous robots decimating cities and destroying everything in sight, and all because of artificial intelligence run amok. Were the flying machines described in the ancient Indian text the same kind of robotic machines we are developing today and, if so, by developing these frightening autonomous machines, could we be facing a similar fate? While many theorists speculate that humans may be the architects of their own demise, they also suggest that the advancement of artificial intelligence could provide the ultimate key to our survival.

Some scientists predict that autonomous artificially intelligent robots, androids or replicants will soon be exploring Mars in advance of human settlements. Although using humanlike robots is controversial, it has the potential to make inventors, developers and investors huge amounts of money; money which could be used, in turn to fund the research to develop artificial humans that could, in the future, be nearly indistinguishable from real humans; robots that could be able to express their desires, feel pain, even display a wide range of emotions. If a robot is able to determine the difference between good and bad sensations, even to experience pain, is that the first step to developing emotion or even consciousness?

Some theorists have suggested that extraterrestrials have intervened in human events through history in order to prepare us for this moment in time and teach us that we are really not so different from machines.

Fifty years ago we made a huge mistake by thinking that the human brain was a digital computer. It is not. The brain is a learning machine. It rewires itself after learning something every time. Babies have the ability to learn from their mistakes. They bump into things and learn to deal with the world by reacting to the world. And we need computers that can do that. Quantum computers may eventually fill that gap. Unlike today's computers that rely on bits—a series of zeros and ones—for data and processing, Quantum Computers use Quantum bits or Q-bits which can use zeros and ones at the same time. This allows them to perform millions of calculations at the same time, in much the same way as the human brain.

Robots, we tend to forget, are machines. They don't really think, they don't have built-in consciousness, they aren't aware of who they are or their surroundings. But, let's face it; it is only a matter of time before they acquire some sort of

self-awareness. Is it really possible that machines will someday become sentient entities, fully conscious of themselves and their environment?

Robots do not know that they are robots. But there will come a moment in the future when one will say to itself, "Hey, I'm different from my master." And he tell others what he has discovered, and they will tell others, and they will tell others. Humans have evolved very little since the age of the ancient Egyptians. The word technology is derived from "tech," which means to "hide or conceal" and also "to replicate." So if you can hide something and replicate it, you have the key to power. There is a theory that it was advanced extraterrestrials who may have seeded life on Earth and, in the process, left a marker in our genomes, a sort of mathematical signature which turned us into cyborgs, integrating man and machine. Is that why, today, in the twenty-first century, we are doing the exact same thing?

March 27th, 2017; San Francisco, California. Billionaire entrepreneur Elon Musk, one of the driving forces behind the Tesla automobile and SpaceX, announces his next venture: Neuralink, a company focussed exclusively with merging humans with electronics by creating what Musk refers to as a "neural link," a device that would be injected into the jugular vein from where it would migrate to the brain and unfold into a mesh of electrical connections that would then connect directly to human brain neurons. The idea is to develop improved brain/computer interfaces to increase the bandwidth with which the biological brain can interact with and communicate with computers.

The Neuralink will be down to the neuron level in the brain and will be a mesh that will link directly to human brain matter, and you will then be connected to a computer as essentially a cyborg, a biological blending of human and machine, the stuff of science fiction dreams and nightmares.

So, why not merge rather than compete with computers, because in some sense, it is a losing game. Nothing can prevent them from becoming smarter and smarter and soon they will be creating robots of their own. Why not take advantage of their superhuman capabilities?

Although Elon Musk has been warning us of the dangers of artificial intelligence advancing beyond our ability to control it, he believes if developed correctly, humans could harness the power of advanced computer technology to truly become superhuman. But while Neuralink technology is still in its embryonic stage, there are many who insist that the merging of man and machine is not just a remote possibility. As far as they are concerned, it has been happening in one form or another for decades. In 2002.

Instead of speaking or sending texts, could humans soon be communicating telepathically? As far as futurists are concerned, it is only a matter of time before cybernetic technology will open up a world of limitless possibilities. It will

enable us to order a package by thinking about it, stream music directly into our brains, or search the internet by imagining anything we want to find. We are headed for a new form of immortality: digital immortality. If you digitize your consciousness, digitize everything known about us, then perhaps the "soul" is information. in which case the soul information could be separate from the body and when your body "dies," the soul, your essence, lives on forever.

Are humans really on the verge of replacing their bodies and minds, piece by piece, as they transition into becoming machines? Some theorists suggest that this is not based on choice, but on destiny and the evidence might found by examining our own DNA.

What seemed science fiction in the past, the marriage of man and machine is now not only plausible, it is happening more and more every day with regard to personal computers, iPads, cellphones and implants that provide data on everything from vital signs, location, diet and recreational behavior. We are going to merge with the machines that we are creating and these technologies are going to improve our lives and make our grandest dreams come true. This is the future we are headed for. We are headed for evolution by natural selection—Darwinism—to evolution by human direction. This is the next few decades; our near future.

Recently, two Russian scientists published a study they conducted on the human genome. Their research has led them to the shocking conclusion that there is a hidden code within our DNA, one that can take precise mathematical patterns in an unknown symbolic language. They looked into the human genome and discovered what appears to be an extraterrestrial stamp on our genetic code and it operated like a mathematical type of code. The odds of the sequence occurring nine times in the randomness of the human genetic code is one in ten trillion. Finally someone has discovered what theorists have always said they needed to prove the ancient astronaut theory. It will never be a crashed spaceship that we will dig up somewhere in the sand, but it will be found within our own DNA.

It is compelling evidence that human DNA was deliberately manipulated in the past, suggesting that somewhere in the past extraterrestrials targeted human DNA with an artificial mutation of our genes and, if this is true, we might argue that we are, in a sense, organic robots because through that manipulation of our genes we were given intelligence. As it was done artificially, that means AI, artificial intelligence.

Organic robots programmed by extraterrestrials? Could such an audacious concept be remotely true? According to some researchers, the answer is not only yes, but it explains the reason why humans want to create robotic versions of themselves and to eventually merge with them. Is it evidence that just as the advanced extraterrestrial civilizations may have programmed humans at a genetic level,

we are now programming these artificial robotic beings in the same way to continue the agenda that began long ago by the seeding of this planet from the extra-terrestrial civilizations?

Is it possible that humankind's evolution has not only been the product of natural selection but that it has also been programmed into us, leading to a future where we will transition into humanoid machines? Many experts agree that any intelligent species in the universe would necessarily become post-biological to survive, evolve and travel throughout the cosmos.

I think when we do encounter intelligence beings in space—and I believe it is inevitable that we will—we should expect them to be different; that they might be part biological and part cybernetic and mechanical because of the fact that they are a spacefaring species and they would have had to adapt to the environment, where an atmosphere might be toxic, where the gravity might be much greater than on their home planet. They would be required to adjust to many different conditions just as we humans will have to adjust if we are to survive even the easiest of our own space quests. We cannot climb the highest terrestrial mountains without special clothing and oxygen bottles. Imagine sending a human to a planet without an atmosphere and the surface temperature is 300 degrees below zero.

Could it be that human beings are compelled to create robots that are more and more like themselves, not because they have a desire to play "god," and create intelligent beings in their own image, but because it is their destiny. Researchers think so and insist that further proofs can be found by examining the latest technologies being developed by humans as they prepare for the next phase of their evolution in space.

Pasadena, California; June 21, 2017. Engineers at NASA's Jet Propulsion publish their framework for the future of deep space travel in Science Robotics Magazine. They theorize that if astronauts travel to Mars and beyond they will eventually be replaced by robots, synthetic humans capable of making autonomous decisions by means of artificial intelligence.

Space is a really unfriendly environment for humans. It has nasty radiation, and humans do not perform well in a vacuum. But machines are perfectly happy in that environment; they can be completely unaffected by radiation as long as they have adequate shielding to protect their electronic circuits, so it is much easier for a machine to explore another planet or solar system than it is for a human, and it is much less expensive, so it seems the future of space exploration is with the machine.

Space exploration will be conducted by humans, but not in this form. We will be deploying artificially intelligent robots, or cyborgs, or replicants that are as intelligent or even more intelligent than humans that will not have the issues of

acceleration, that can withstand 10 Gs of continuous acceleration out of the solar system so we can get them where we want them to be in the shortest amount of time.

It would be extremely useful to have an intelligent system out there, say, at Alpha Centauri, since to send a signal to a human and receive a response would require an eight-year round trip, so why not assign an intelligent android to make its own decisions and perform some scientific work? AI missions to Mars or Alpha Centauri could become a reality in the very near future. NASA has been testing this technology since 1998, beginning with Deep Space One, when a probe was sent to the astroid belt between Mars and Jupiter. Using a system called AutoNav, the craft took multiple photos of asteroids and even navigated its course without human input.

The Mars Rover is an autonomous land robot that roams the surface of Mars, picking up samples and beaming information back to Earth, and that is the very kind of system that we need to put into space right now. As our artificial intelligence programs become more robust, there would be no reason why we could not develop an autonomous spacecraft that could perform all the tasks of an explorer and also be the transport system for humans or cyborgs of the future.

When we send the intelligent spaceships to distant planets in the far fields of space, having empowered them with artificial intelligence, we will be relinquishing our control, and they will be able to make their own decisions and to negotiate with beings they find during their trek to the stars.

But as humans develop smarter and more independent robots in order to manage the exploration of other planets, is it possible that alien visitors have been doing the exact same thing? Could they already be fabricating stronger and more resilient intelligent machines and sending them here to Earth? Many in the scientific community believe the answer is obvious.

If there are extraterrestrials out there—and the probabilities seem very high—then they will have developed their own versions of space-friendly artificial intelligences, and as we expand out into the solar system and explore the heliosphere, artificially intelligent machines will have to be accommodated to make their own decisions to allow them to do their jobs without human interference. That's what we, as humans, are doing. So, is that the same process that other intelligent species would do? When we think about it, we realize it would be one of the most fundamental things they would do first.

Many people in the field of Astrobiology are sympathetic to the idea of the "post-biological cosmos shift." According to this view, once humans develop artificial intelligence to the point where the machines are able to turn on their radios and communicate with alien civilizations, we will already be at the point of becoming post-biological.

In our eagerness to explore space, are we sowing the seeds of our own destruction, or are we unconsciously following some sort of master plan; one where flesh and blood will eventually fade away to be replaced by silicon and synthetics? But what about our minds, our memories, our consciousness? Could they, too, be transferred into a robot's synthetic brain, and even if it is possible to replace our fragile human bodies for sturdier shells, would we still be considered "human?" Many researchers think the answer is yes, and they point to a number of recent experiments that indicate that robots will not only be able to acquire human consciousness, but that they will be able to breed.

Ottawa, Canada; June, 2017. The Department of Mechanical Aerospace Engineering at Carlton University announces the development of technology that will revolutionize the future of space travel. The engineers hope to create a 3-D printer that will one day be capable of building structures on the moon using only lunar minerals, but even more astounding is the fact that the printer will be able to replicate itself. As we move outward and attempt to colonize space, we have been developing the technology where we could deliver a 3D printer to the moon that can duplicate itself using only the material it finds on the lunar surface, then those two become four, and they become eight, and so on. If we have artificial intelligence and 3D printing combined, we have the recipe for amazing expansion in the future.

Although there are a number of people who are skeptical that our ability to develop fully functional self-replicating machines is decades away, one project, known as RepRap, which has been in development since 2005, involves the production of a low-cost 3D printer designed to fabricate everyday household objects and can even fashion replacement parts for itself. 3D printing is an absolutely fantastic scientific advance; it is Star Trek's replicator made real. The spooky thing is that the printers can replicate themselves. We may be creating a technology that might one day exceed its own programming to invent newer, stronger, more powerful intelligent machines, and who knows where it will end?

In the 1940s, two decades before humans reached the moon, Hungarian scientist and genius mathematician, John von Neumann, believed that self-replicating intelligent machines would allow us to leave Earth to explore other planets and other solar systems and, eventually, the entire galaxy. We have an image that in order to explore the galaxy, we must have a massive starship the size of a modern aircraft carrier, with a brave, dedicated crew of thousands of humans, and all the food, clothing and comforts they would need to stay in space for decades. But the most efficient way to explore space, near and far, would be to send a von Neumann probe, a self-replicating machine that would venture into the galaxy and use materials it finds on distant planets to make copies of itself.

A von Neumann probe would use the materials it finds to make the next

generation of itself. Then that copy would venture into another region of the galaxy and make the next generation of itself. Than that newer, more intelligent version would journey onward to explore even more of the galaxy. While one is replicating itself, all the others would be replicating themselves until thousands or millions of probes would be forever expanding into the farthest reaches of the cosmos.

One of the problems associated with human exploration of the universe is the amount of time required to travel from one star system to another. A self-replicating, intelligent spaceship could travel through the cosmos, even without warp drives or blitz drives for hundreds or even thousands of years. They would not require tons of food, millions of gallons of water, clothing, weapons, maps, manuals, doctors, or tools to sustain them for a thousand years, or the need to communicate with humans back on Earth. And if the probe needed an extra set of arms and hands, it would simply reproduce itself and perform whatever tasks are required—like capturing creatures it finds on discovered worlds and examining them covertly, and transmitting the data back to the home planet.

So, is this the way humans will eventually explore the cosmos, and is it the way our own planet was populated? If it is true that advanced civilizations seeded our galaxy, and we are now duplicating that, could it be that we have a portion of the extraterrestrial DNA in our own genes and, if that is the case, could we already be a sort of cyborg being? Is there some kind of purpose to all of this where we are just following a sort of order of something that already happened and perhaps it is our task to continue the experiment?

We have long recognized that humans do not fare well in space, so work actually began decades ago to transform humans into quasi-machines, or transhumans. Then we will create a new clone species of intelligent robots, alternately uploading our consciousness into computers, beaming that consciousness into space and creating new bodies on distant planets to receive and utilize that consciousness.

Could otherworlders have instilled within us the idea of creating robot versions of ourselves so that, one day, we might realize our destiny is to join them on their journey to the stars? Is that exactly what our extraterrestrial ancestors did thousands of years ago? Did they create, not a silicon life form like themselves, but one of flesh and blood, capable of replication and also vulnerable to aging and disease? If so, does this mean that we are on the next phase of human evolution where we become transhuman?

Perhaps by the end of this century, we will be able to digitize our consciousness, everything known about us; our personalities, our memories, our emotions and neural pathways will be digitized, and what shall we do with it? Perhaps we can upload them onto a laser beam and fire it into the cosmos. In one second your

consciousness arrives on the moon where it is downloaded onto a mainframe computer and delivered to an avatar. This "laserporting" may already exist, and that there are millions of light beings transporting themselves across the universe.

We suspect that a genetic marker may have been inserted into us to guide us in this direction. Does that mean our human destinies were programmed into us by extraterrestrial beings? Are we simply copying what they began eons ago? One day we are going to wake up and realize this advanced technology already existed in the ancient world, revealed by the extraterrestrials, and that it was always part of a grander plan and that it will ultimately take us back to our origin in the stars.

As we prepare for the next phase of evolution, will what we think of as human beings become extinct? Probably not, because being "human" is more than being formed of flesh and blood; it is our thoughts, our ideas and especially our emotions that make humans unique, not only from each other, but from all other creatures in the universe. It is also that realization that should reassure and motivate us as we fulfill humankind's ultimate destiny by becoming the next generation of extraterrestrials in the exploration of distant alien worlds.